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Text of 'Jakarta Message'

BK1709095792 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 7 Sep 92 p 4

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The following is the complete text of The Jakarta Message: A Call for Collective Action and the Democratization of International Relations, issued at the conclusion of the 10th Summit of the Nonaligned Movement from September 1 to September 6.

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement, representing the vast majority of humankind, meet in Jakarta, Indonesia, at a momentous juncture in history, a time of profound change and rapid transition, a time of great promise as well as grave challenge, a time of opportunity amidst pervasive uncertainty.

2. The collapse of the bipolar structure of the world presents unprecedented possibilities as well as challenges for cooperation among nations. Interdependence, integration, and globalization of the world economy are among these new realities.

3. The world today is far from being a peaceful, just and secure place. Simmering disputes, violent conflicts, aggression and foreign occupation, interference in the internal affairs of states, policies of hegemony and domination, ethnic strife, religious intolerance, new forms of racism and narrowly conceived nationalism are major and dangerous obstacles to harmonious co-existence among states and peoples and have even led to disintegration of states and societies.

4. Consistent with its fundamental principles and objectives, the Movement has made many contributions to bringing about improvements in the present international political climate. These have also fully vindicated the validity and relevance of Nonalignment and its basic approach in addressing international problems and developments.

5. This new era in international relations has renewed hopes for building a new and equitable international order, for stable peace and common security, and for economic and social justice. Such a new order must be firmly rooted in the rule of law, the principles of the United Nations Charter as well as equitably shared responsibility and joint commitment to global cooperation and solidarity. Its structure should be comprehensively conceived and dedicated to peace and justice, to security and development, to democracy both within and among states, and to the promotion of the fundamental rights and freedoms of individual human beings as well as of nations. We must ensure respect for the sovereignty of nations and the strict adherence to the principle of non- interference in the internal affairs of the other states which should not be diluted or abridged under any pretext. We shall continue to strive for the democratization of international relations.

6. We are committed to the process of dialog and negotiation and encourage the establishment of regional mechanisms towards this end where appropriate.

7. We remain unflinching in our support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to secure their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence and reiterate our demand for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem. We hope that a just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine on the basis of the principles and resolutions adopted by the United Nations shall soon be reached through the current peace process.

8. Apartheid and racial discrimination remain particularly repugnant features of the current scene and their abolition can brook no further delay. We reaffirm our solidarity with the people of South Africa in their struggle to establish a united, non-racial, and truly democratic South Africa.

9. We are heartened by the progress being made in limiting nuclear and conventional armaments. But the disarmament agenda is still unfinished and much more remains to be done. A nuclear weapons-free world has always been the vision of the movement. This alone can ensure human survival and is the collective responsibility of all nations. We also urge accelerated efforts on other priority issues, particularly the prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction.

10. Today, peace and stability are dependent on socio-economic as much as on political and military factors. Diminishing prospects for economic growth and social advancement, large-scale unemployment, mass poverty, and severe environmental degradation endanger peace and stability.

11. We are deeply concerned over the negative impact of global military expenditures on the world economy. Resources released through disarmament and arms reduction should be rechanneled towards the economic and social development of all countries, and especially of the developing countries. This will, at the same time, facilitate the attainment of security at lower levels of armaments.

12. In the economic sphere, inequitable international structures and unequal relations have resulted in deepening disparities and unacceptable injustices, which continue to widen the prosperity and technology gap between the developed and developing countries.

13. Our Movement is committed to wage war on poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment. We shall seek to advance broad-based and people-centered development, including the promotion of human resources development. And we call for the accelerated development of the developing countries based on equitable distribution, growth and stability.

14. The progress of nonaligned and other developing countries remains hampered by an unfavorable external economic environment characterized by inadequate

access to technology, unabated protectionism, historically low prices for commodities and raw materials, severely contracted financial flows and the crushing burden of debt and debt servicing resulting in reverse financial flows to the developed countries and multilateral institutions. In this context, the critical socioeconomic situation in Africa, where millions suffer economic and social deprivation, cries out for concerted action. Africa deserves our special attention.

15. We are dismayed over the failure to conclude the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. We urgently call upon the developed countries to ensure without further delay a balanced, equitable and satisfactory conclusion of the Round which takes into account the interests of all parties, especially the development needs and concerns of the developing countries.

16. A shift of focus in international relations towards strengthening multilateral cooperation for development has become indispensable. In this regard, we call for the reform and structuring of the world economic system and for the strengthening of the United Nations capacity for enhancing international development and cooperation. Never before have the fate and fortunes of the North and South been so inextricably linked. Towards this end, we call for the reactivation of a constructive dialog between the developed and developing countries, based on genuine interdependence mutually of interests and of benefits and shared responsibility.

17. At the same time, determined efforts to intensify South-South cooperation on the basis of collective self-reliance is imperative. We see South-South cooperation as vital for promoting our own development and for reducing undue dependence on the North. It is also an integral element in the attainment of a new and equitable international economic order. We must develop more effective means of pooling the resources, expertise and experiences internal to the South. We are determined to initiate concrete and practicable forms of cooperation in areas such as food production and population, trade and investment, and to devise realistic modalities for their implementation. In this way the concept of collective self-reliance can be translated into reality. Towards this end, we consider the coordination of our efforts and strategies with the Group of 77 of crucial importance through the establishment of a Joint Coordinating Committee.

18. We reaffirm that basic human rights and fundamental freedoms are of universal validity. We welcome the growing trend towards democracy and commit ourselves to cooperate in the protection of human rights. We believe that economic and social progress facilitate the achievement of these objectives. No country, however, should use its power to dictate its concept of democracy and human rights or to impose conditionalities on others. In the promotion and the protection of these rights and freedoms, we emphasize the inter-relatedness of the various categories, call for a balanced relationship between individual and community rights, uphold the competence and responsibility of national governments in their implementation. The Non-Aligned countries therefore shall coordinate their positions and actively participate in the preparatory work of the Second World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, in order to ensure that the conference addresses all aspects of human rights on the basis of universality, indivisibility, impartiality and non-selectivity.

19. Rapid degradation of the environment threatens the very survival of humankind. We welcome the outcome of the Rio Conference, which addressed the inseparable issues of environment and development. Sustainable development calls for a new global partnership, including the provision of new additional financial resources to developing countries and adequate access for them to environmentally sound technology.

20. We welcome the proposal to convene the World Summit for Social Development, which should place people and their social needs at the heart of United Nations endeavors and provide an opportunity for addressing the multidimensional aspects of social issues.

21. We believe that the full and equal integration of women into the development process at all levels is a central goal of the Nonaligned Movement. We are committed to the success of the forthcoming 1995 World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace.

22. The right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being is a fundamental human right, especially for all children, and the promotion of this right is a moral imperative for the international community. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action of the World Summit for children.

23. The United Nations, as the universal embodiment of multilateralism, has a unique opportunity to become the primary, collective instrument to structure a new, just and equitable world order. To ensure the achievement of these objectives, our Movement is determined to play a leading role in contributing to revitalization, restructuring and democratization of the United Nations system. To this end, we have decided to establish a high-level Working Group charged with the elaboration of concrete proposals for the strengthening of the United Nations.

24. We are of the conviction that coordination among Nonaligned countries at United Nations Headquarters must be strengthened. The Coordinating Bureau should define priority issues on which such coordination should be enhanced, including those related to the functioning of the Security Council and the strengthening of the role of the General Assembly.

25. The central role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, within the framework of collective security provisions of the Charter, is more crucial than ever. The report of the Secretary General of the United Nations, "An Agenda for Peace," is a timely contribution.

26. We underline that respect for international law is the foundation for peace and security, and is particularly important in this era of transformation in the relations among nations. In this day and age, there is no place for the unilateral use of force and for claims to exercise extraterritorial rights by States.

27. Since Bandung 37 years ago, we have consistently struggled for the realization of our fundamental principles and objectives. As we chart our course for this decade and beyond, the Movement is committed to the shaping of a new international order, free from war, poverty, intolerance and injustice, a world based on the principles of peaceful co-existence and genuine interdependence, a world which takes into account the diversity of social systems and cultures. It should reflect global, not separate, interests. And it should be sought through the central and irreplaceable role of the United Nations. We the members of the Nonaligned Movement, holding fast to the principles and ideals as originally articulated by our founding fathers, do hereby affirm the fundamental human rights to development, social progress, and the full participation of all in shaping the common destiny of humankind. Through dialog and cooperation, we will project our Movement as a vibrant, constructive and genuinely interdependent component of the mainstream of international relations. Only then, can the new international order take shape on a truly universal basis ensuring harmony, peace, justice and prosperity for all.

Group Formed To Study Debt Issue

BK1709100192 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 7 Sep 92 p 4

[Document issued by leaders of Nonaligned Movement on 6 September concerning foreign debts]

[Text] The Heads of State or Government,

Having reviewed the debt situation of nonaligned and other developing countries,

Expressing grave concern over the doubling of the stock of external debt of developing countries over the last ten years and their continuing excessive debt service burden,

Noting that the debt problem has resulted in a major drain on the resources of developing countries; and has, in many cases, blocked their development and, hence, their ability to improve social and economic conditions,

Recognizing the generally unsatisfactory experience of developing countries in implementing a variety of debt relief strategies,

Considering that it is essential for members of the Nonaligned Movement and other developing countries to strengthen their efforts to work out comprehensive and durable solutions to the debt problem,

1. Note that consultations on the problem of external indebtedness such as those that took place in the Consultative Meeting of Experts on the External Debt of the Nonaligned and other developing countries held in Peru in 1986 and Morocco in 1988, had been very useful.

2. Decide to continue this consultative process at a high intergovernmental level in order to draw policy guidelines with a view to reinforcing the efforts of developing countries to resolve their debt problem, which will give priority, inter alia, to the following:

measures that will facilitate the cancellation of the debt of the least developed countries;

the resolution of the debt burden of other developing countries (including those which have made great efforts to meet their debt obligations) in a manner which facilitates their recovery, growth, and development;

measures to recycle part of the debt for financing economic and social projects;

other actions to reinforce South-South cooperation to reduce the burden of debt servicing; and

devising a coordinated tripartite approach involving developing debtors, developed creditor countries, and multilateral financial institutions in order to resolve the debt problem.

3. Further decide that in order to assist the high intergovernmental level process, an ad hoc advisory group of experts be established to study in depth all relevant aspects of the debt problem and to make policy guidelines.

Group To Study Population Matters

BK1709090492 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 7 Sep 92 p 4

[6 September "Brief Document on World Population" issued by the Nonaligned Movement leaders]

[Text] The Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Heads of State or Government took note of the unprecedented growth of the world's population. It recognized the enormous pressure this caused on already strained economic and social circumstances, further noting that the problem has been exacerbated by the unfavorable external economic environment, which has effectively blocked economic development in many member countries.

The Heads of State or Government were of the view that population questions could not be considered in isolation; other aspects of development policy such as education, health, and the role of women in society also needed to be addressed in order to achieve population policy objectives.

The Summit decided that in view of the importance and urgency of the population question, a ministerial level meeting should be held as soon as possible to consider the following:

1. the establishment of mechanisms for the exchange of information regarding member countries experience with population policies and family planning programs;

2. the organization of South-South technical cooperation and assistance schemes with respects to education and awareness-raising activities, safe motherhood, and family planning programs; and

3. the establishment of joint and cooperative schemes for the production of medical supplies required for family planning programs.

The Summit also decided that the ministerial meeting should establish appropriate consultative mechanisms and procedures to ensure adequate preparations by member countries for the 1994 United Nations Conference on Population and Development. Special efforts will be made to help frame an appropriate agenda for the Conference—one that takes fully into account developing countries' concerns—and to seek to establish a coherent and consistent approach to this international conference. To assist the ministerial conference in its deliberations as well as its preparations for the 1994 United Nations Conference, the Summit decided to establish an advisory group of experts to study in depth all matters relevant to population policy and to make policy recommendations and detailed proposals for actlon.

Group To Recommend UN Restructuring

BK1709090092 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 7 Sep 92 p 4

[6 September "Brief Document on the Restructuring of the United Nations" issued by Nonaligned Movement leaders]

[Text] The Conference considered the report and recommendations of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology presented by its chairman, Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iacovou of Cyprus. The Conference decided to establish immediately a High-Level Working Group of the Nonaligned Movement for the Restructuring of the United Nations.

The High-Level Working Group is mandated to elaborate concrete proposals and suggestions for restructuring, democratization, and enhancing of the effectiveness of the United Nations as well as the effective participation of the Nonaligned Movement in the shaping of the New International Order.

In pursuing this task, the High-Level Working Group will have continuous liaison and coordination with the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Caucus in the Security Council, and all other countries and groups of countries in this common endeavor.

The composition of the High-Level Group should be determined as soon as possible by the Chairman of the Movement after consultations with member states of the Movement.

Japan

Hata, Central Bank Chief Leave for U.S. 18 Sep

OW1809022292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno left here for Washington on Friday to attend a series of international financial meetings, including an annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The Japanese finance minister is expected to hold a meeting with U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady Friday afternoon (local time) shortly after his arrival in the U.S. capital.

The finance minister and central bankers of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers are to hold a meeting Saturday to enhance joint efforts to prevent the collapse of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) of the European Monetary System (EMS) and aid to the republics of the former Soviet Union, the sources said.

Hata and Mieno are to attend the IMF policy-making committee on Sunday and Monday and the annual IMF/World Bank annual meeting from Tuesday to Thursday.

Tokyo To Contact U.S. on DPRK Nuclear Issue

OW1809094492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan will seek confirmation of a reported U.S. belief North Korea has given up its nuclear weapons program since signing a safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told foreign correspondents in a press conference Japan intends to contact the U.S. Government to confirm "its present view in this connection."

A State Department official, speaking on condition of anonymity, told KYODO News Service on Wednesday the U.S. thinks North Korea is no longer pursuing its nuclear weapons program and the IAEA is believed to be in full command of the situation.

But the official said despite diminishing concern, the U.S. still holds that simultaneous inspections by the two Koreas of each others' nuclear facilities should be implemented as planned to keep up pressure on Pyongyang to keep its weapons program on ice.

Hanabusa said, "Its an interesting report... but we are not certain if that kind of statement was made or is going to be made."

Watanabe Views Permanent Security Council Seat

OW1809121892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan will expand on its previous thinly-veiled calls for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council next week at the opening of the 47th session of the General Assembly, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, who leaves Sunday for New York, told reporters he will reiterate Japan's desire to see a thorough consideration of ways to adjust the council's "functions, composition, and other aspects so as to make it more reflective of the realities of the new era."

That call, representing Japan's strongest public push for a permanent council seat, was originally made by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa last January at the Security Council smmit meeting.

A senior ministry source said that while Watanabe's call for a permanent seat would be couched in similarly implicit language, the foreign minister would "go a bit beyond" Miyazawa's remarks in terms of "content."

Japan, the second largest contributor of funds to the U.N. budget, is presently one of the 10 nonpermanent, rotating members of the Security Council.

The permanent seats are held by the United States, Russia, China, Britain, and France—the victorious powers of World War II.

Watanabe also told reporters he would touch in his speech on ways that peace and stability can be promoted and maintained, but he revealed no specific proposals.

He said there would be five areas of focus: Lowering the level of international tension through the resolution of regional disputes, strengthening U.N. efforts to prevent disputes, strengthening U.N. peace-keeping activities, consolidating structures for dialogue and cooperation that reflect the characteristics of respective regions, and Japan's resolve to work with the U.N. in peacefully solving disputes.

Watanabe said he would also draw attention to new types of universal threats or challenges that are of a nonmilitary nature, including poverty, refugees, the environment, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

The officials said he would mention in that context the need to rectify the gap between the world's wealthy "North" and impoverished "South."

Finally, Watanabe said, he would stress the need to revitalize the U.N. and make it a more effective body in the post-cold war period by carrying out vigorous administrative and fiscal reforms.

Officials said he will call for countries to pay their assessed contributions to the world body on time to help

it out of its critical financial difficulties and to facilitate the smooth and timely implementation of peacekeeping activities.

They said he will urge more efficient operations by various U.N. organizations, less waste, and better communication and coordination between them.

A highlight of Watanabe's visit to New York will be a meeting Wednesday with Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev.

It will be the first high-level bilateral meeting since Russian President Boris Yeltsin threw relations into a tailspin earlier this month by postponing at only four days notice his scheduled mid-September visit to Japan.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told reporters earlier Friday that the two countries have agreed "to look toward the future, not brooding over what has happened."

"It is the intention of the Japanese Government to conduct business as usual with the Russian Federation," he said.

The officials said that during his three days in New York Watanabe also plans to meet with South Korean president No Tae-u, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, U.N. Secretary General Butrus ButrusGhali, and acting U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger.

He will also confer with the foreign ministers of Portugal, Britain, and Denmark as representatives of the European Community (EC).

Also on the foreign minister's agenda are talks with a group of African foreign ministers and a group of Latin American foreign ministers.

Watanabe is scheduled to return to Japan on September 28 after a two-day rest on the Hawaiian island of Maui.

Watanabe, Kozyrev Reportedly To Meet at UN

OW1809010892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0051 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Foreign Ministers Michio Watanabe of Japan and Andrey Kozyrev of Russia will meet at the United Nations next week to chart the course for bilateral relations in the aftermath of President Boris Yeltsin's abrupt cancellation of a scheduled visit here, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Ministry sources said Watanabe and Kozyrev will hold talks, probably on September 23, on rehabilitating the two countries' deteriorated ties on the occasion of their attendance at the opening of the new session of the UN General Assembly.

Watanabe, who will leave Japan on Sunday for a stay in New York through Wednesday, will also meet separately in New York with South Korean President No Tae-u and acting U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, Foreign Ministry officials said.

He is scheduled to have a luncheon meeting with foreign ministers of a number of African countries.

Kozyrev and Watanabe last met when the Japanese foreign minister visited Moscow earlier this month to lay the groundwork for Yeltsin's scheduled September 13-16 visit, which Russia canceled at only four days notice, ostensibly due to domestic opposition and a perceived lack of prospects for success.

Kozyrev expressed a hope to meet Watanabe in New York when he met with Japanese Ambassador to Russia Sumio Edamura on Saturday, the officials said.

The Russian foreign minister reportedly said in an interview published in Wednesday's edition of the MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI newspaper that he plans to discuss with Watanabe about concrete steps to shift the unpleasant events of the past week into a "positive channel."

Kozyrev and Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Kunadze have come under strong criticism from conservatives and nationalists in Russia for their conciliatory approach to the Japan-Russia territorial dispute, with some demanding their resignation, the ministry officials said.

Japan and Russia are disputing a group of four Russian-occupied islands, located east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, which were seized from Japan by the Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

The Russian Foreign Ministry had advocated the return of two of the four contested islands, Shikotan and the Habomai group of islets, to Japan after a peace treaty in accordance with a pledge in the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint declaration.

It was reportedly also willing to continue negotiations with Japan on the fate of the two larger islands, Kunashiri and Etorofu.

Kozyrev said earlier this week that Japan made several diplomatic mistakes in connection with Yeltsin's planned visit, that it was not sufficiently flexible, and that Russia was unable to act under the "great pressure" being applied by Japan.

Official Regrets Joint Russian Fishing Venture

OW1709135692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—A senior Japanese Government official reacted with regret Thursday to reports the Sakhalin provincial government has granted a Russo-Japanese joint venture the fishing right off four disputed North Pacific islands.

Akio Kyoya, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, told a press conference he has no accurate information and the Fisheries Agency is now checking the reported deal.

Kyoya said it has long been Japan's policy not to allow any Russo-Japanese joint venture to do business in waters 200 miles off the coasts of four islands near Hokkaido, seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II and claimed by Japan.

"Waters around Japan's inherent territories should be under Japanese jurisdiction. It's not desirable that they are regulated under Russian law," he said.

Small Japanese trading house M.E.I. Japan reportedly obtained the fishing right through a joint venture with a Russian fishing company.

Tokyo To Bar Fisheries Venture

OW1809053492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan will bar a Russian-Japanese fisheries venture from operating in waters around four disputed northern islands, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Masami Tanabu indicated Friday.

Tanabu made the remark in connection with reports that the Sakhalin provincial government has granted a Russian-Japanese fisheries venture permission to operate in waters within 200 miles of the islands held by Russia but claimed by Japan.

"It is out of common sense for Russia to take such action within Japanese territory," Tanabu said.

The reports said the joint venture, equally owned by Japanese and Russian firms, was inaugurated in late August.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa, speaking to foreign correspondents at a news conference later Friday, said Japan is still trying to confirm the reports.

He indicated Japan would file a protest with Moscow if the reports are found to be true, saying, "if our interests are going to be impaired...we will take appropriate steps."

Earlier Friday, the Foreign Ministry called in Russian Ambassador Lyudvig Chizhov to express concern over a report that an Austrian company is helping build a golf course on Kunashiri Island.

The ministry also spoke with Chizhov to reiterate an earlier protest over a reported deal to grant a Hong Kong-based company rights to develop part of Shikotan Island for tourism.

Shikotan, Kunashiri, and Etorofu islands, as well as the Habomai group of islets, were seized from Japan by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

Russian Envoy Advised of Islands Issue Concern

OW1809063392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan on Friday expressed its concern to Russia over a reported deal in which an Austrian company is said to be helping build a golf course on a Russian-held island claimed by Japan.

Nagao Hyodo, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, told Russian Ambassador Lyudvig Chizhov that such a deal involving Kunashiri Island would be unacceptable to Japan and would impede efforts aimed at building up mutual trust between the two nations, because the island in question "is considered as an integral part of Japan's territory."

Officials quoted him as saying that the report is especially disconcerting as it comes on the heels of a deal granting a Hong Kong company rights to develop part of another contested island—Shikotan.

Shikotan, Kunashiri, Etorofu and Habomai off Hokkaido were seized by the Soviet Union after the Japanese surrender in World War II.

"It is probable that these developments will severely hurt the feelings of the Japanese people, especially the former Japanese residents of those islands," Hyodo told the Russian envoy.

Officials said he added that the reported deals could have a negative impact on efforts under way to promote exchanges between the former Japanese residents of the disputed islands and the Russians who now live there.

Hyodo called on the central Russian Government to compel the Sakhalin provincial government to stop the controversial projects "in order to remove useless obstacles impeding the development of Russian-Japanese ties."

He said the projects should also be canceled if the two countries are to work together to resolve the territorial dispute on the basis of law and justice and thus clear the way for a belated World War II peace treaty.

Chizhov was quoted as saying that the development projects were not planned at the instruction of the central government and that they were not related to the recent postponement of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's scheduled visit to Japan.

He said Moscow is now considering how to deal with the issue and promised to convey Japan's latest message to his government.

Japan formally protested to Russia on Thursday about the Shikotan development deal.

Earlier in the day, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Masami Tanabu indicated Japan will bar a Russo-Japanese fisheries venture from operating in waters around the four disputed northern islands.

Miyazawa Discusses Islands Dispute, Russian Aid

OW1809080492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Russia will not succeed in making political inroads in Asia without first resolving a long-standing territorial dispute with Japan, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday.

"Without Japan, there can be no resolution to problems in the region. We will fulfill our rightful role," Miyazawa said.

Addressing an annual meeting of managing editors of member newspapers of KYODO News Service, Miyazawa also said he is prepared to take additional pump-priming measures should a 10.7 trillion yen package announced last month fail to boost the economy.

He told the editors from news organizations nationwide that Japan would continue with its policy of providing humanitarian and technical assistance to Russia, but said that long-term assistance would remain on hold pending advances in resolving the dispute over four islands off Hokkaido.

"We do not need to be in a hurry, neither should we neglect," relations with Russia, Miyazawa said in his first extensive public comments on policy toward Moscow in the wake of President Boris Yeltsin's canceled visit.

He was responding to a question from a Hokkaido SHIMBUN executive on the wisdom of withholding major assistance from Russia given Moscow's diplomatic advances in Asia, and the likelihood that Yeltsin will forge ahead with economic ties with South Korea when he visits there next month.

Yeltsin was originally due to visit Seoul this week after a trip to Japan. He abruptly called off both trips on September 9.

Japan plans to go ahead with an international ministerial conference on humanitarian and technical aid to Russia slated for Tokyo in late October, Miyazawa said.

Last week, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said in an interview that Japan might have to reconsider hosting the meeting in the wake of Yeltsin's abandoned visit.

Miyazawa denied that Japanese pressure on the island issue was the cause of Yeltsin's abrupt postponement of his visit to Japan.

It is a mistake to regard as pressure the reference to the territorial dispute in a political statement issued at the Munich summit in July of leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations, Miyazawa said. The statement was in the spirit of the call for a new global partnership with Russia after it sheds the last vestiges of Stalinism, the premier explained.

"I think Yeltsin understands this," he added.

In July, Yeltsin reacted angrily after Miyazawa succeeded in getting the agreement of other G-7 leaders to include a call for a solution to the island issue in the summit documents.

Miyazawa reiterated that seeking a solution to the island dispute and signing a peace treaty remain Japan's top priorities in conducting relations with Russia.

He gave no indication of what steps Japan could take to achieve those objectives.

Tokyo is refusing to enter a peace treaty until Moscow acknowledges Japanese sovereignty over the islands, seized by the Soviet Red Army after Japan surrendered in World War II.

On the economy, Miyazawa said the government and the Bank of Japan would intervene in the stock market as well as the foreign exchange market if the markets do not function normally and the situation requires such action. But he indicated that such intervention would be very unusual.

Referring to calls by the banking industry for the establishment of a real estate purchasing body to cope with accumulated bad loans, he reiterated that if such a body were formed the government would provide public funds to it if needed, to help the banks function properly. That would not be aimed at rescuing the banks, as some people might think, he said.

Tokyo 'Undecided' on Inviting Yeltsin to Summit

OW1809085392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan remains undecided on whether to invite Russian President Boris Yeltsin to next July's summit in Tokyo of the heads of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday [18 September].

Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told a gathering of foreign correspondents Japan is yet to take a position on the issue and still has ample time to come to a decision.

"We have yet to discuss with other G-7 members whether President Yeltsin will be in town," he sid.

Tokyo was recently put on edge when Yeltsin abruptly postponed his scheduled mid-September visit to Japan after extensive preparations had been made to receive him.

It was further riled by Yeltsin's placing of blame for the postponement on Japan's stubborn demands for the return of four islands seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

Hanabusa said it is the prerogative of Japan, as host of the next summit, to propose who is to be invited in conjunction with the high-powered meeting.

Any such proposal, he said, would then be subject to consultations with other members of the G-7—the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

Yeltsin met with the G-7 leaders at the July summit in Munich, while at last year's summit in London then Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was an invited guest.

Former German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe in talks in Tokyo on Wednesday that Japan is in an advantageous position as host of the next summit.

Genscher was quoted as saying Yeltsin is keen to come to Tokyo during the summit as he does not want to see Russia isolated and wants it to be treated as an important country.

On Thursday, an aide to Miyazawa, speaking on condition of anonymity, said while Yeltsin is likely to be invited to the Tokyo summit, it is not a foregone conclusion.

Companies Agree To Export Steel Pipes to Russia

OW1709123492 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 17 Sep 92

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] A trade agreement was signed in Tokyo this evening between Japanese companies and the Russian Government to export Japanese-made steel pipes for construction of natural gas pipelines in Russia. The agreement will be covered by the government's $700-million trade insurance offered as a centerpiece of Japan's economic assistance to Russia.

Four major Japanese steelmakers and nine trading houses signed a contract to jointly supply 350,000 tons of steel pipes for approximately $300 million. The trade negotiations were deadlocked when Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced the sudden postponement of his trip to Japan; however, the Japanese companies decided to carry out the project in view of governmental policy not to suspend economic assistance to Russia despite the postponement of the president's visit.

Watanabe Scheduled To Escort Emperor to PRC

OW1809022892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe will escort Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko on their October 23-28 visit to China, a top government spokesman said Friday.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa asked Watanabe to accompany the imperial couple as it is common international practice for foreign ministers to accompany heads of state when they make official trips abroad, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

Formal adoption of the decision will be made at a cabinet meeting early next month, Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Kato said the government plans to delay an international aid conference for states of the former Soviet Union by one day, to October 29-30, to accommodate Watanabe's new schedule.

Watanabe is to chair the conference, to which Japan has attached symbolic importance in the wake of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's postponement of a visit to Japan which was scheduled to begin on September 13.

The decision ends weeks of media speculation over who will be tapped to fill the prestigious slot on the first ever imperial visit to China.

Political watchers betting on the selection of a former prime minister regarded the decision as an indication of who among Japan's ex-leaders retained political clout.

Among the likely candidates were former Prime Ministers Toshiki Kaifu and Takeo Fukuda.

Police Arrest 24 for Alleged Illegal Entry

OW1709045792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Nagasaki, Sept. 17 KYODO—Police Thursday arrested 24 people, believed to be Chinese, for alleged illegal entry on Fukue Island in Nagasaki Prefecture.

Police arrested the suspects after local people on Fukue Island off Nagasaki informed them that a wooden boat was anchoring on the coast without using lights.

All 24 suspects, including three women, are believed to be Chinese nationals as they speak Chinese and one of them is holding a passport issued by the Chinese Government, officials said.

On August 11 another group of 17 Chinese on board a wooden boat tried to enter the island to find work. Twelve in the group were arrested but the whereabouts of the remaining five are still unknown.

Genscher Urges Investment in Former East Germany

OW1709083392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Former German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Thursday [17 September] and called for more investment in former East Germany, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Genscher noted that industries in former East Germany are not internationally competitive, the official said.

"If we think of the future, new investment is the only way," Genscher was quoted as saying in the half-hour meeting.

He said the former East Germany is also attractive for investors because of the easy access it provides to Eastern Europe, the official said.

Genscher outlined important lessons he had learned during the unification of Germany and conducting relations with the former Soviet Union, but made no mention of Japan's own territorial dispute with Russia, the official said.

The former German foreign minister arrived in Tokyo on Monday on a five-day visit to make a presentation at a symposium on European unification sponsored by a Japanese newspaper.

Parties' Secretaries General Depart for Europe

OW1809065292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—A team of secretaries general from four Japanese political parties left Tokyo for Paris on Friday to visit France, Belgium, and Italy to study European political and economic situations.

The mission includes secretaries general from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Social Democratic Party, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party, party officials said.

LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki, the team leader, and other members will hold meetings in Brussels with top European officials including North Atlantic Treaty Organization Secretary General Manfred Worner and European Community Vice President Leor Brittan, they said.

The talks are likely to focus on turmoil currently faced by European currencies, post-cold war security, and the Maastricht Treaty on the European union, the officials said.

Parties Agree Extra Diet Session To Be 30 Oct

OW1709092992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and three opposition parties agreed Thursday [17 September] to convene an extraordinary Diet session on October 30, opposition officials said.

The LDP, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) reached the agreement in a meeting of the parties' Diet policy affairs chairmen, the officials said.

The four parties will confirm the agreement in a meeting of secretaries general to be held in late September, they said.

The extraordinary Diet session will focus on deliberations over political reform and a supplementary budget for fiscal 1992, political analysts said.

In addition, opposition parties have reportedly said they will take up the Sagawa Kyubin scandal in the Diet session.

The scandal involves more than 10 ruling and opposition politicians who allegedly received a total of about 1.9 billion yen from former Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin President Hiroyasu Watanabe, who has been indicted on charges of aggravated breach of trust for inflicting financial damage on the truck firm.

The Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin merged with the giant Kyoto-based Sagawa Kyubin group early this year.

Poll: Miyazawa Cabinet Approval Rating Unchanged

OW1709234592 Tokyo KYODO in English 2319 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Both the support rate and the disapproval rate for the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa remained unchanged at 33 percent and 47 percent, respectively, in September compared with an April survey, an opinion poll released Friday by the ASAHI SHIMBUN revealed.

The approval rate for the cabinet registered 54 percent immediately after inauguration in November last year, but fell to 45 percent in December, the major national daily said.

The support rate for the Miyazawa cabinet plunged to 27 percent in March while the disapproval rate jumped to 56 percent from 32 percent, it said.

The support rate for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party was 55 percent, down 1 percentage point from the previous survey, and that for the Social Democratic Party fell to 19 percent from 21 percent.

The survey was conducted Tuesday and Wednesday covering 3,000 eligible voters nationwide, of whom 2,346, or 78 percent, responded.

No Currency Market Intervention Said Planned

OW1809020492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan will not immediately join other Group of Seven (G-7) nations in conducting mark-selling operations, a government source said Friday.

The source said the yen remains stable in Tokyo at present, changing hands at the upper end of the 124 yen level.

The source was commenting on the turmoil of European currencies characterized by a steep fall in the British pound sterling.

The source said the government would consider whether to intervene in foreign exchange trading if the yen is affected by the turmoil in the European currencies market.

Kozo Watanabe, minister of international trade and industry, told reporters after a regular cabinet meeting that the government does not consider it necessary to take immediate steps to stabilize the yen.

Watanabe predicted the European monetary turmoil will have little impact on the Japanese currency.

Nagano Expresses Pessimism About Wage Increases

OW1609114992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Nagoya, Sept. 16 KYODO—The president of one of Japan's four major business groups said Wednesday there is little room for employers to raise wages next spring due to the economic slowdown.

Speaking at a press conference, Takeshi Nagano, head of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), said it would be difficult to make even regular pay hikes as it will be a while before the country sees an economic recovery.

"It's also tough on winter bonuses," Nagano added.

Noting that it would take time for the government pump-priming package to take effect, Nagano predicted that the economy will not hit bottom until the January-March period next year.

Referring to a lack of tax cuts in the government economic package, Nagano proposed lowering the consumption tax rate on automobiles from 4.5 percent to a general 3.0 percent.

"Autos are key to the economy because (the auto industry) has been a main driving force of the economy. If the consumption tax on automobiles is lowered, there would [be] more people buying cars," he said.

Slowing Car Demand Worrying Auto Industry Head

OW1709133492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—The head of Japan's automobile industry expressed anxiety Thursday over the slowing demand for cars, saying the effect of the government's package of pump-priming measures would become evident only after the beginning of next year.

Yutaka Kume, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association and also of Nissan Motor Co., said at a press conference that consumers have a tendency to keep the same car for longer than before, resulting in more sluggish demand.

The association agreed the same day to file a petition with the government calling for a reduction in income tax and a removal of the 4.5 percent consumption tax on passenger cars due to be effective until the end of March 1994.

Kume also said the issue of shorter working hours for auto workers should be solved by each auto company because the association finds it difficult to set an industry goal.

The government's goal of a maximum 1,800 working hours per year in fiscal 1996 by keeping the nation's year-on-year economic growth rate of 3.5 percent is not necessarily logical, he said.

More Pump-Priming Steps Pledged if Needed

OW1809063792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday the government will take additional measures to pump up the sluggish Japanese economy if needed, to follow the recent 10.7 trillion yen pump-priming package.

Such a package would be linked with the government's next five-year economic plan, in which efforts will be made to improve the country's infrastructure, including sewage facilities and nursing homes for older people, Miyazawa told a Tokyo meeting of managing editors of KYODO News Service member newspapers.

He said the government and the Bank of Japan would intervene in the stock market as well as the foreign exchange market if the markets do not work normally and the situation requires such action. But he suggested such invervention would be very rare.

As to the proposed establishment of a real estate purchasing firm by the banking industry to cope with accumulated bad loans, Miyazawa reiterated the government would provide public funds to the firm if needed to help the banks function properly.

But he rejected the views of some that it would be aimed at rescuing banks.

Miyazawa said Japan will continue to provide humanitarian and technical assistance to Russia despite the sudden postponement of President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan in mid-September.

But he said full-fledged aid will not be extended unless a bilateral territorial dispute is resolved to the satisfaction of the Japanese people.

Miyazawa confirmed that Japan will go ahead with the hosting of the Third International Ministerial Conference on Humanitarian and Technical Aid to Russia in Tokyo in late October.

He said he understood the circumstances leading to the cancellation of Yeltsin's visit, which had been scheduled for September 13 to 16. These included domestic political and economic difficulties in Russia and its protracted consultations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on economic reform.

The prime minister stressed that the government continues to put top priority on settling the territorial issue with Russia and signing a bilateral peace treaty. "That is Japan's No. 1 target in contacts with Russia," he said.

Rejecting Yeltsin's remark to Russian reporters that too much pressure by Japan for a settlement of the territorial issue led to the postponement of his visit, Miyazawa said he did not exert such pressure on Russia.

He said the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial countries in their summit meeting in Munich in July agreed to eliminate the vestiges of Stalinism while shaping the new global partnership, as stated in the summit's political declaration.

In such a context, Japan's efforts to settle the territorial dispute and conclude a bilateral peace treaty with Russia do not amount to exerting pressure, he said.

On domestic political reform, Miyazawa said he hopes the Diet will discuss "urgent" reform plans at the beginning of its next ordinary session, scheduled to begin in late October, and reach agreement on "drastic" reforms by the end of November.

Chamber of Commerce Head Urges Income Tax Cut

OW1809023392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0031 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—The government should cut income taxes to stimulate the domestic economy and to realize the national target of bringing up the quality of people's living standard, the head of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Nissho) said Friday.

Rokuro Ishikawa, the Nissho head, also called for restoring tax exemptions on profits gained in the repurchase of homes, in order to revitalize Japan's slumping real estate market.

The calls were made in his speech at the opening of Nissho's regular general meeting.

Ishikawa said Nissho will call on the government to consider the issues when it plans the state budget for the next fiscal year, starting next April.

Ishikawa also said he is anxious to see a political reform plan to be announced by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in November.

He was negative, however, on a proposed plan to set a basic law for environment conservation, saying easy introduction of such a law should be reconsidered.

North Korea

Yon Hyong-muk Speaks at 2d Day of Premiers Talks

SK1709130692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1101 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Speech by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, after second day of eighth North-South Korean premiers talks at the People's Palace of Culture on 17 September—recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Chong Won-sik and delegates from the South side: We have at hand a very significant moment when we will successfully consummate the first stage of the North-South high-level talks and progress to a new stage. With the sincere efforts of the two sides' delegates during these two days, we have at last overcome the final barrier for the implementation of the North-South agreement and have formulated three annexed agreements in the reconciliation, military, and cooperation and exchange areas, and have completed the agreement on the formation and operation of the Joint Reconciliation Committee. With this, we will have a general idea, plan, and implementing organizations to end the political and military confrontation between the North and the South and to realize phased cooperation and exchange. Thus we have concluded for the present the ground-laying work to comprehensively implement the North-South agreements.

Reflecting on this valuable progress, I should first express deep gratitude to both sides' delegates, who exerted efforts sincerely by pooling all their energy and wisdom to make progress in the eighth talks.

The documents of agreement adopted by us this time are insufficient in some points, of course. However, all three annexed agreements are agreed upon. It will not be long before the four joint committees begin their work. This is momentous progress in the high-level talks.

Now, we can begin entering the stage of practice in the approach for unity between the North and the South. We can expect practical fruits to be borne. We can greet the new reality of reconciliation and peace, which will begin for the first time in the nearly half-century history of national division.

The success of the eighth talks does not end here. Of course, each of us had apprehensions prior to the eighth talks because of the many tasks awaiting settlement. However, both sides overcame many differences of opinion and resolved difficult issues.

Despite differences of opinion in principle, both sides reached a point of agreement through sincere discussions, that is, both sides wisely reached a settlement. In this course, we gained valuable experience showing that if both sides assume the attitude to resolve issues, many methods are available to settle differences of opinion. This is a precious, valuable experience that we should continue in the future. This is another success at the talks. Properly learning from this experience will not only promise greater future success than today's success but also will ensure a more rapid future advance than today's advance.

I think it is necessary especially to emphasize that the feeling of trust between both sides became firmer through the talks. Both sides frankly showed and admitted each other's differences of opinion. In spite of this, both sides held more sincere and frank discussions than ever before. In this course, both sides came to understand each other more deeply, approach each other's position, and believe each other more firmly.

Considering such points, we can say that the talks have borne various brilliant fruits in conjunction with the harvest season.

South side's delegates: It is true that these talks bore brilliant fruit. It is also true that neither side gained all that it wanted.

As for the issue of repatriating Yi In-mo and the issue of releasing figures for reunification who had visited the North, we did not gain positive answers from your side. The delay in resolving these issues will be very painful to the people concerned and will be a burden to both our sides. Thus, the delay in resolving these issues will not be helpful to anyone.

Allowing Yi In-mo, who is spending his lonely, aged life with disabilities, having no one to depend on after having spent 34 years in jail, to spend his remaining life with his wife and daughters and sons is a basic humanitarian demand. If the issues of repatriating Yi In-mo and releasing figures who visited the North are resolved, a very positive change will take place in the atmosphere between both sides. In addition, no doubt, the North-South talks, which are entering a practical stage, will become even more active.

From the humanitarian standpoint and from the standpoint of national reconciliation, we sincerely expect your side to keep in mind our side's special concern over these issues and to resolve the issues of repatriating Yi In-mo and releasing the figures for reunification who had visited the North at an early date.

The work of exchanging the visiting groups of elderly parents and art troupes, which was a point of agreement at the seventh talks, has yet to be resolved. Even though this issue is an exceptionally special task, it can be another reason for accelerating reconciliation and cooperation between the North and the South. Therefore, our position is to realize this work without fail. We hope, however, that your side will stop stating wrong policies, such as negating even the exchange of the visiting groups of elderly parents and art troupes—which will contribute practically to the improvement of North-South relations—by presenting the nuclear inspection issue as a precondition for the improvement of North-South relations. At the same time we would stress that your side should take an actual positive step to repatriate old man Yi In-mo, which is a far more pressing issue than the visit of elderly parents. If this issue is resolved, we will agree at any time to the resumption of working talks between the two sides' Red Cross organizations to resolve the issue of exchanging the visiting group of elderly parents and art troupes.

It is good for the nation in every respect for the North and the South to jointly cope with the past crimes of Japan, its nuclear armament today, and its dispatch of troops overseas. In connection with this issue, the North and the South should never act separately. Moreover, the North and the South should not remain silent. If your side highly values the nation's dignity and the country's peace and security, your side should affirmatively accept our just proposal.

South side's delegates: We have so far much discussed the will for implementation. Whether the two sides will implement the North-South agreement and the annexed agreements will clearly verify the two sides' will for implementation. By remaining faithful to the spirit of the North-South agreement and faithfully implementing the annexed agreements, we should daringly open the road for the country's peace and reunification. Through practice, we should build up confidence between the North and the South and subjugate all for reunification.

Hoping that the documents of agreements to be signed and adopted at these eighth talks will become reality at an early date so as to give all the fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas joy for reconciliation and peace, I conclude my speech on the occasion of the signing of the documents of agreements.

Closes Talks

SK1709150992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1144 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Closing speech by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, after second day of eighth North-South Korean premiers talks at the People's Palace of Culture on 17 September—recorded]

[Text] The eighth North-South high-level talks, which were held with all the fellow countrymen's great expectations and interest, are about to conclude their work, recording another significant page in the nation's history.

Through serious discussions in full-dress talks and delegates' contacts, our two sides adopted and effectuated the annexed agreements for the implementation of the North-South agreement, inaugurated the Joint Reconciliation Committee, and issued the agreement of the eighth North-South high-level talks. With this, we formed all four anticipated North-South joint committees, the joint committees on reconciliation, nonaggression, economic cooperation and exchange, and social and cultural cooperation and exchange, and entered the road of implementing practically the North-South agreement in all areas.

I truly congratulate the two sides for their sharing the joy and satisfaction over this success of the (?joint committees).

That we have signed various documents of agreement and declared their effectuation at home and abroad is a step of prime importance taken by us for the implementation of the North-South agreement. It is another momentous advance we have made on the way to reunification.

Under the condition where the annexed agreements in various areas for the implementation of the North-South agreement have been finalized and effectuated, if the various joint committees begin operation and normalize

their activities, it will undoubtedly bring forth good fruit soon for the promotion of reconciliation and detente and the acceleration of reunification.

Truly, the eighth talks were successful and very significant and mark new progress following many rounds of previous talks. Now our sentiments look to tomorrow when the agreement will be implemented, reconciliation and detente will be realized, and we will reach a turning point for reunification. This will be not only our sentiment but also all the fellow countrymen's. I think that your side must share the same feelings.

South side's delegates: To make the historic documents of agreement which we have adopted and effectuated today successful practically and to open a stage of a turning point for reconciliation, detente, and reunification, both sides should implement them sincerely in conformity with their original intent.

What we want to emphasize in connection with this is that both sides should treat and implement the points of the North-South agreement, putting the national interests before anything else.

I consider putting the national interests before anything else as relying on the nation's independent strength, not on outside forces, and giving priority to the common interests of the North and the South, not to the interests of one side alone.

Because the North-South agreement is an oath to resolve the issues concerning national peace and reunification with the nation's independent strength, we should not be affected by any outside forces in the course of implementing this agreement. We should, while putting the national interests before anything else, put into practice everything in conformity with the national interests.

If we put one side's interests side before the common national interests and if we claim the theory of a superior system, this is not the attitude for realizing reconciliation, detente, and reunification. Even worse, trying to maintain a system by artificially inciting the confrontation between the North and the South and by aggravating tension is against the spirit of reconciliation, detente, and reunification.

When the joint committees begin their work, they will face issues that cannot be easily resolved. Moreover, some issues are complex. However, because all the fellow countrymen desire national reunification; because the three principles for national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity are once again confirmed as a common base; and because the North-South agreement has been accepted as a common program for practice, no issue will be beyond our resolution, if we have the attitude of giving priority to national interests.

If both sides solemnly treat the documents of the North-South agreement and assume the attitude of subjugating everything to the national interests in the course of implementing the North-South agreement, it will be impossible for such phenomena to exist as regarding the North-South agreement as a gentlemen's agreement, as distorting the agreement, as setting any preconditions, and as clouding the atmosphere of the North-South agreement. If such facts are realized, the various joint committees will operate better.

We should fulfill our important responsibilities and obligations in the course of implementing the documents of agreement before the nation.

In conclusion, I promise to meet the South side's delegates, including Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, at the ninth Seoul talks, which will be held in some months, with the joyous heart of today and with surging expectations and hopes for new success.

I declare the closure of the eighth North-South high-level talks.

Eighth Inter-Korea High-Level Talks Close

SK1809024792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1643 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—The 8th North-South high-level talks ended with success at the People's Palace of Culture here this afternoon.

The chief delegate of the South side spoke first at the talks held in public.

Then Premier Yon Hyong-muk, head of the North side's delegation, made a speech.

Thanks to the sincere efforts of the delegates of both sides for two days, we have at last passed through the last gate for the implementation of the North-South agreement, producing three annexed agreements in the reconciliation, military, and cooperation and exchange domains and completing the agreement on the formation and operation of the Joint Reconciliation Committee, Premier Yon Hyong-muk said, and went on:

Thus, we have come into possession of a general plan and design for removing the political and military confrontation between the North and the South and realizing multifaceted cooperation and exchange and tools for their implementation and finished the groundwork for the total implementation of the North-South agreements.

Of course, there may be some defects in the new documents of agreement adopted this time, but it is another signal of progress of the high-level talks that the three annexed agreements have all been adopted and the four joint committees are soon to undertake their work.

It is true that the talks this time have borne a fine fruit. But it is also true that the sides failed to satisfy their desires fully.

Yon Hyong-muk expressed the hope that the questions of the repatriation of old Yi In-mo and the release of imprisoned South Korean visitors to the North would be

solved at an early date from the humanitarian point of view and in view of national unity.

He urged the South side to withdraw the unreasonable preconditions it has set with regard to the exchange of old parents' visiting groups and art troupes, and called upon the North and the South to jointly provide against the questions of Japan's past crimes and of her nuclear arming and dispatch of troops overseas at present.

At the talks the agreement on the formation and operation of the Joint Reconciliation Committee and the annexed agreements in the domains of reconciliation, nonaggression and cooperation and exchange whose drafts had been rearranged through the contacts of delegates of the sides were confirmed. Then the premiers of both sides signed the agreement and annexed agreements and exchanged their texts.

The premiers of the two sides agreed to finalize the agreement of the 8th North-South high-level talks and publish it at a news conference.

In his concluding speech Premier Yon Hyong-muk said the talk was one which recorded a significant page in the history of the nation. Now the sides have set out on the road of substantially implementing the North-South agreement in all fields, he said, and stressed:

If the historical agreements adopted and brought into effect by the sides are to pay off and a signal phase of reconciliation, detente and reunification to be opened, it is necessary, above all, to place the interests of the nation above anything else and approach and implement the North-South agreements together. No foreign influence should be allowed in their implementation. We will discharge our responsibility and duty for the implementation of the agreements produced before the nation, he concluded before declaring the session closed. It was decided to have the 9th North-South high-tevel talks in Seoul from December 21 to 24, 1992.

At the end of the talks the spokesmen of the sides gave a joint news briefing.

Sides Issue Joint Agreement

SK1809013492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Joint statement of agreement read by An Pyong-su, spokesman of the DPRK delegation to the eighth round of the North-South high-level talks, at the closing session of the talks in Pyongyang on 17 September—recorded]

[Text] Text of agreement of the eighth North-South high-level talks.

The eighth round of the North-South high-level talks was held in Pyongyang from 16 to 17 September 1992. At the talks the two sides sincerely discussed issues related to the implementation of the North-South agreement.

At the talks the two sides adopted and effectuated the agreement on the composition and operation of the Joint North-South Reconciliation Committee; the annexed agreement on the implementation and observance of Chapter 1—North-South Reconciliation—of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South; the annexed agreement on the implementation and observance of Chapter 2—North-South Nonaggression—of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South; and the annexed agreement on the implementation and observance of Chapter 3—North-South Cooperation and Exchange—of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South.

At the talks, the two sides reaffirmed that they would make joint efforts for the sincere implementation of the agreements and agreed on the following:

1. The North and the South shall form the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee on 15 October 1992, Tuesday, and each side shall inform the other side of the list of its members of the committee.

2. The dates and venues for the first round of each joint committee have been decided as follows:

A) The North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee is to be held at Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom on 5 November, Thursday, 1992.

B) The North-South Joint Military Committee is to be held at the House of Peace in the South side's area of Panmunjom on 12 November, Thursday, 1992.

C) The North-South Joint Economic Cooperation and Exchange Committee is to be held at Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom on 19 November, Thursday, 1992.

D) The North-South Joint Sociocultural Cooperation and Exchange Committee is to be held at the House of Peace in the South side's area of Panmunjom on 26 November, Thursday, 1992.

3. The ninth round of the North-South high-level talks is to be held in Seoul from 21 December, Monday, to 24 December, Thursday, 1992.

[Dated] 17 September 1992 Pyongyang

Annexed Agreements Reached at N-S Talks Issued

On Reconciliation

SK1809081892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 18 Sep 92

["Annexed Agreement on Implementation and Observance of North-South Reconciliation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—An annexed agreement on the implementation and observance of "1. North-South Reconciliation" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" was adopted at the 8th North-South high-level talks which ended here today.

Following is the full text of it:

Annexed Agreement on the Implementation and Observance of "1. North-South Reconciliation" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South"

The North and the South have discussed concrete measures for the implementation and observance of "1. North- South Reconciliation" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" and agreed as follows:

Chapter 1. Recognition and Respect of Systems.

Article 1. The North and the South shall recognize and respect the political, economic, social and cultural systems of the other side.

Article 2. The North and the South shall guarantee the freedom of introducing the political, economic, social and cultural systems of the other side.

Article 3. The North and the South shall recognize and respect the power and competency of the other side's authorities.

Article 4. The North and the South shall discuss and solve at the juridical working committee the question of revising or abolishing the legal and institutional mechanisms that stand in the way of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South."

Chapter 2. Non-Interference in Internal Affairs.

Article 5. The North and the South shall not interfere in the other side's law and order and its authorities' policies.

Article 6. The North and the South shall not interfere in the external relations of the other side.

Article 7. The North and the South may request the other side to rectify any matters which contradicts "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South."

Chapter 3. Cessation of Slander

Article 8. The North and the South shall not slander the other side through the press, leaflets and other means and methods.

Article 9. The North and the South shall not attack any specified person of the other side by name.

Article 10. The North and the South shall not slander the authorities of the other side.

Article 11. The North and the South shall not distort facts about the other side and not fabricate and spread false rumours against it.

Article 12. The North and the South shall not make objective reports about facts targets of slander.

Article 13. The North and the South shall not slander the other side through broadcasting, posters (visual aids) and all other means in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

Article 14. The North and the South shall not slander the other side at mass rallies and functions.

Chapter 4. Prohibition of Subversive Acts and Sabotages

Article 15. The North and the South shall not commit any form of sabotages and subversive acts, direct or indirect, and by violent or nonviolent means, such as terrorism, absorption, kidnapping, killing and injuring against the other side.

Article 16. The North and the South shall refrain from acts of propaganda and agitation aimed at sabotage and subversion against the other side.

Article 17. Neither the North nor the South shall form, support and patronize terrorist organizations or groups whose mission it is to destroy and overthrow the system, law and order of the other side in the areas of its side and the other side and abroad.

Chapter 5. Conversion of Armistice Into Peace.

Article 18. The North and the South shall honestly implement and observe "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" and "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" in order to turn the present state of armistice into a state of durable peace between the North and the South.

Article 19. The North and the South shall take appropriate measures to turn the present state of truce into a state of lasting peace between the North and the South.

Article 20. The North and the South shall faithfully observe the present military armistice agreement till a durable peace has been achieved between the North and the South.

Chapter 6. Cooperation in the International Arena

Article 21. The North and the South shall not slander each other in the international arena including international organizations and conferences but closely cooperate in defence of the dignity of the nation.

Article 22. The North and the South shall respect the other side's interests and discuss in detail matters related to the interests of the nation in the international arena and take necessary steps for cooperation.

Article 23. The North and South shall have necessary negotiation between their missions in the areas where there are missions of both sides in order to promote the nation's common interests.

Article 24. The North and South shall defend and protect the national rights and interests of the overseas compatriots and make efforts for their reconciliation and unity.

Chapter 7. The Executive Body

Article 25. The North and South shall form and operate the "North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee" to implement the points agreed upon on "1. North-South Reconciliation" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South".

Article 26. The juridical working committee and the working committee for the stoppage of slander shall be installed in the "North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee" and other working committees of necessary number agreed upon by the sides shall be set up.

Chapter 8. Amendment and Effectuation

Article 27. This annexed agreement may be amended and supplemented by agreement between the sides. Article 28. This annexed agreement shall come into effect from the date when the sides sign and exchange it.

P.S.: No agreement has been reached on articles "the North and the South shall make efforts to join international organisations under one name and with one seat", "the North and the South shall make efforts to participate in international meetings and other political functions as a single delegation on behalf of the whole nation", "the North and the South shall never join or cooperate with a third country in encroaching upon the interests of the other party" and "the North and the South shall discuss and solve at the juridical working committee the questions of amending or striking out the points contrary to the nation's unity and interests in the treaties and agreements they signed with other countries" which were proposed by the North side. So they shall be continuously discussed in the future.

[dated] September 17, 1992.

[signed] Yon Hyon-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK and head of the North side's delegation to the north-South high-level talks

[signed] Chong Won-sik, prime minister of the ROK and chief delegate of the South side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks

On Nonaggression

SK1709162392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 17 Sep 92

["Annexed Agreement on Implementation and Observance of Nonaggression Between North and South"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—An annexed agreement on the implementation and observance of "2. North-South Nonaggression" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" was adopted at the 8th inter-Korean high-level talks which ended here today.

The full text of the annexed agreement is as follows:

Annexed Agreement on the Implementation and Observance of "2. North-South Nonaggression" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South"

Having discussed concrete measures to implement and observe "2. North-South Nonaggression" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" and to remove military confrontation, the North and the South have agreed as follows:

Chapter 1. Non-Use of Arms

Article 1. The North and the South shall ban all forms of the use of arms such as rifle shooting, artillery firing, bombing, assault and destruction against personnel, materiel, vehicles, vessels and warships and aeroplanes of the other party outside the district under each side's jurisdiction including the area along the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) and shall refrain from any armed provocation inflicting damages upon the other party.

Article 2. The North and the South shall neither invade nor attack by force of arms the district under the jurisdiction of the other party nor occupy part of it or the whole of it even temporarily.

The North and the South shall by no means and methods infiltrate regular or non-regular armed forces into the district under the jurisdiction of the other party.

Article 3. The North and the South shall refrain from real or mock attack on the personnel, materiel and transport means of the other party shuttling between North and South under agreement between the sides and from all sorts of hostile acts blocking their course.

The North and the South shall continue to discuss at the North-South Joint Military Committee the issues of refraining from reinforcing armed forces in the area along the MDL, from conducting reconnaissance on the other party and from blockading the territorial waters and airspace of the other party proposed by the North

and the issue of ensuring the security of Pyongyang and Seoul proposed by the South.

Chapter 2. Peaceful Settlement of Disputes and Prevention of Accidental Armed Conflict

Article 4. In case any of the North and the South detects signs of the other party's armed invasion considered to be premeditated, it may immediately warn the other party and demand clarification and necessary preventive measures against their expansion into an armed conflict shall be taken.

In case any of the North and the South detects the possibility of accidental armed conflict or accidental invasion caused by misunderstanding, misconception, mistake or unavoidable accident of the other side, it shall immediately inform the other side of it according to the rules of signal agreed upon between the sides, and preventive measures against it shall be taken.

Article 5. In case an armed group, individual person, vehicle, vessel, warship or aeroplane of any of the North and the South intrudes into the district under the jurisdiction of the other party for an unavoidable reason such as natural disaster or mistake of course, the intruding side shall immediately explain to the other side the reason and that there is no will of hostility and shall obey the directives of the other side, while the other side shall immediately confirm it and take measures for shelter and quick return. The period of return shall be less than one month or be more.

Article 6. In case disputes such as an accidental intrusion or accidental armed conflict occur between the North and the South, the military authorities of the two sides shall immediately halt the hostile acts of the armed groups of their own sides and inform their counterparts of the other side of it at once by military hotline or other quick means and methods.

Article 7. The North and the South shall discuss and settle all differences and disputes in the military field through an organisation agreed upon by the military authorities of the two sides.

Article 8. In case any party violates this agreement for the implementation and observance of nonaggression, the North and the South shall make a joint investigation, clarify the responsibility for the violation and adopt peasures to prevent its recurrence.

Chapter 3. Demarcation Line and Districts of Nonaggression

Article 9. The demarcation line and districts of nonaggression on the ground between the North and the South shall be the Military Demarcation Line defined in the Military Armistice Agreement and the district which has so far been under the control of each side.

Article 10. The marine demarcation line of nonaggression between the North and the South shall be discussed continuously. The maritime areas of nonaggression shall be the area which has so far been under the control of the each side until the marine demarcation line of nonaggression is defined.

Article 11. The aerial demarcation line and space of nonaggression between the North and the South shall be the skies above the ground and marine demarcation line and districts of nonaggression under the jurisdiction of each side.

Chapter 4. Installation and Operation of Military Hotline

Article 12. The North and the South shall install and operate a military hotline between the minister of People's Armed Forces of the North side and the minister of defence of the South side to prevent an accidental armed conflict and its expansion.

Article 13. The military hotline shall be operated in the form of communication of documents or exchange of telephone messages by communication means agreed upon by the sides. The military authorities of the two sides may directly call the other side if necessary.

Article 14. Technical and practical matters in the installation and operation of the military hotline shall be discussed and settled at a contact of five communications experts from each side in a short time after the effectuation of this agreement.

Article 15. The North and the South shall open the military hotline within 50 days after the effectuation of this agreement.

Chapter 5. Organisation for Consultation and Implementation

Article 16. The North-South Joint Military Committee shall perform the duty and function under Article 12 of the North-South agreement and Article 2 of "Agreement on the Formation and Operation of the North-South Joint Military Committee".

Article 17. The North-South Military Subcommittee shall discuss more matters considered to be necessary by both sides to implement and observe nonaggression and remove military confrontation and shall take concrete measures.

Chapter 6. Amendment and Effectuation

Article 18. This agreement may be amended or supplemented by agreement between the sides.

Article 19. This agreement shall take effect from the day when it is signed and exchanged by the sides.

[dated] September 17, 1992

[signed] Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and head of the North side's delegation to the North-south high-level talks

[signed] Chong Won-sik, prime minister of the Republic of Korea and chief delegate of the South side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks

On Cooperation, Exchange

SK1709171192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 17 Sep 92

["Annexed Agreement on Implementation and Observance of North-South Cooperation and Exchange"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—An annexed agreement on the implementation and observance of "3. North-South Cooperation and Exchange" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" was adopted at the 8th North-South high-level talks which ended here today.

Following is the full text of the annexd agreement:

Annexed Agreement on the Implementation and Observance of "3. North-South Cooperation and Exchange" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South"

Having discussed concrete measures for the implementation and observance of "3. North-South Cooperation and Exchange" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South," the North and the South have agreed as follows:

Chapter 1. Economic Cooperation and Exchange

Article 1. The North and the South shall realize economic cooperation and exchange including joint development of natural resources, exchange of materials within the nation and joint investment in order to promote a unified and proportionate development of the national economy and the promotion of the welfare of the whole nation.

A. The North and the South shall enforce the exchange of materials, the joint development of resources such as coal, minerals and aquatic resources and economic cooperation in all fields of industry, agriculture, construction, finance, tourism, etc.

B. The North and the South shall discuss and decide at the Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation and Exchange on the objects and forms of economic cooperation such as joint development of resources, joint venture and joint investment and on the items and scales of the exchange of materials.

C. The North and the South shall let their parties concerned with cooperation and exchange discuss and decide the scale of economic cooperation such as joint development of resources, joint venture and joint investment, the quantity of each item of materials to be exchanged and conditions for their dealing and other businesslike matters.

D. Economic cooperation and exchange of materials between the North and the South shall be done by firms, companies, enterprises and economic organs registered as bodies corporate and may be undertaken by individuals, depending on circumstances.

E. The North and the South shall ensure that those concerned with cooperation and exchange sign contracts directly between themselves and conduct economic cooperation and exchange of materials through necessary procedures.

F. The prices of materials exchanged shall be discussed and decided by those concerned in consideration of the international market prices.

G. The exchange of materials between the North and the South shall be made on the principle of reciprocity and mutual accommodation.

H. The settlement of funds for the exchange of materials between the North and the South shall be made by way of account settlement in principle and, according to needs, may be done by other means upon agreement between the sides.

I. The North and the South shall decide by agreement upon the necessary points regarding the settlement of funds and the movement of capital, including the designation of banks of liquidation and the selection of settlement currency.

J. The North and the South shall not impose tariffs on the materials exchanged but discuss and promote step to develop their economic relations into relations within the nation.

K. The North and the South shall exchange with each other information of all kinds including industrial stendards and notify the other side of the relevant laws and regulations to be observed by those concerned with cooperation and exchange in order to smoothly promote economic cooperation and exchange.

L. The North and the South shall discuss and decide on the guarantee of necessary investment, the prevention of double taxation, the formalities to settle disputes, etc., in order to smoothly promote economic cooperation and exchange.

M. The North and the South shall guarantee free economic activities and conveniences to the personnel of the other side engaging in economic cooperation and exchange in their sides' areas.

Article 2. The North and the South shall enforce cooperation and exchange in the provinces of science, technology and environment.

A. The North and the South shall conduct the exchange of [word indistinct] of science, technology and environment, joint study and [words indistinct] organs, organizations and personnel, technological cooperation in the industrial domain and the exchange of technical personnel and expand jointly the measures for environmental protection.

B. The North and the South shall take measures to protect the scientific and technological rights of the other side including the patent and trademark rights after deciding on them by agreement.

Article 3. The North and the South shall rejoin the severed railways and roads and open sea routes and air services.

A. The North and the South, to begin with, shall open the sea routes from Nampo, Wonsan and Chongjin ports to Inchon, Pusan and Pohang ports.

B. The North and the South shall additionally open sea routes, link the Seoul-Sinuiju railways and the Kaesong-Munsan highway and other roads and open air services between Sunan airport and Kimpo airport, depending on the growth of cooperation and exchange between them in scale and defusion of the [word indistinct] confrontation.

C. The North and the South may open temporary traffic routes upon agreement, if necessary, to facilitate the personnel and material exchange to be made before the opening of traffic routes.

D. The North and the South shall exchange necessary information and conduct technical cooperation for the opening of land, sea and air routes and for the guarantee on their smooth operation.

E. The materials to be exchangd between the North and the South shall be carried directly through the land, sea and air routes opened upon agreement between the sides.

F. Either the North or the South shall take emergency [word indistinct] measures in case the means of delivery of the other side meets an unexpected accident in its area.

G. The North and the South shall respect the appropriate international conventions on the establishment and operation of traffic routes.

H. The North and the South shall discuss and decide at the Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation and Exchange on the means of transportation to operate between the North and the South, the formalities of entry and exit of crewmen, the method of transport services, the selection of transit points and other businesslike matters related to the opening and operation of traffic routes.

Article 4. The North and the South shall install and link necessary facilities for the exchange of post and telecommunications and ensure the privacy of postal and telecommunication exchange.

A. The North and the South shall exchange and link post and telecommunications through Panmunjom at an early date and conduct the exchange of necessary information and technical cooperation for the postal and telecommunication exchange.

B. The North and the South shall ensure preferentially the public and humanitarian work in the postal and telecommunication exchange and gradually expand the scope of their use.

C. The North and the South shall ensure the privacy of postal and telecommunication exchange and not use them for political and military purposes in any case.

D. The North and the South shall respect the appropriate international conventions on the exchange of post and telecommunications.

E. The kind of post and telecommunications to be exchanged between the North and the South and charges for them, the collection of postal matters and the method of their delivery and other businesslike matters shall be discussed and decided at the Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation and Exchange.

Article 5. The North and the South shall cooperate with each other in various domains of the international economy and jointly proceed abroad.

A. The North and the South shall cooperate with each other in various international functions and in international organizations in the economic domain.

B. The North and the South shall discuss and promote measures to jointly proceed overseas in the economic domain.

Article 6. The North and the South shall support and ensure cooperation and exchange in the economic domain.

Article 7. The North and the South shall discuss and decide at the Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation and Exchange on the installation of necessary mechanism for economic cooperation and exchange and other businesslike matters.

Article 8. The implementation of "Chapter 1. Economic Cooperation and Exchange" of this agreement and detailed points in this regard shall be discussed and undertaken by the North-South Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation and exchange.

Chapter 2. Social and Cultural Cooperation and Exchange

Article 9. The North and the South shall carry on cooperation and exchange in education, literature and art, public health, sports, press and information such as newsaper, radio and television, and other fields.

A. The North and the South shall exchange achievements and experiences in education, literature and art, health care, sports, press, news media and other fields and

information including materials and catalogues of researches, press and news media.

B. The North and the South shall conduct diversified cooperation including technical cooperation in education, literature and art, health care, sports, press, news media and other fields.

C. The North and the South hold cross-country march, dispatch, invitation and inspection of delegation and other contacts and exchange between organs, organisations and personnel in education, literature and art, health care, sports, press, news media and other fields.

D. The North and the South jointly conduct researches, investigation, compilation and functions in education, literature and art, health care, sports, press, news media and other fields and exchange exhibitions of works of art, cultural relics, books and publications.

E. The North and the South shall take measures to protect the rights of all works of the opposite side as agreed upon between the sides.

Article 10. The North and the South shall realise free travel and contacts of members of the nation.

A. The North and the South shall jointly take measues for allowing all members of the nation to travel to the opposite side freely at their will.

B. Members of the nation may travel through the land, sea and air routes opened between the North and the South as they think convenient and may avail themselves of interational air services according to circumstances.

C. The North and the South shall allow free activities of members of the nation in the areas they visit and ensure personal safety and safe return.

D. The North and the South shall take measures for the members of the nation to make travel and contact without violating the law and order of the opposite side.

E. Those who travel to the North and the South should carry necessary certificates and can carry with them goods within the limits agreed upon between the sides.

F. The North and the South shall provide to the persons from the opposite side coveniences for their travel and achieving the purpose of their visit.

G. The North and the South shall take urgent relief measures in case unexpected accidents occur to travellers from the opposite side.

H. The North and the South shall discuss, consult and decide on necessary procedures and practical matters for the free travel and contact of members of the nation at the Joint Committee of Social and Cultural Cooperation and Exchange.

Article 11. The North and the South shall cooperate with each other in the internaitnal arena of the social and cultural field and jointly proceed abroad.

A. The North and the South shall cooperate with each other at international functions in the social and cultural fields and at international organisations.

B. The North and the South shall discuss and promote measures for jointly proceeding abroad in the social and cultural fields.

Article 12. The North and the South shall support and ensure cooperation and exchange in the social and cultural fields.

Article 13. The North and the South shall discus and decide at the Joint Committee of Social and Cultural Cooperation and Exchange the question of setting up a body needed in cooperation and exchange in the social and cultural fields and other working matters.

Article 14. The implementation of "Chapter 2: Social and Cultural Cooperation and Exchange" of this agreement and the detailed points concerning this shall be dicussed and practised at the North-South Joint Committee of Social and Cultural Cooperation and Exchange.

Chapter 3. Solution of Humanitarian Problems

Article 15. The North and the South shall practise free correspondence, travel and meeting and visit of separated families and relatives, realise reunions at free will and take measures for the settlement of other humanitarian problems.

A. The scope of separated families and relatives shall be discussed and decided on between the Red Cross organisations of the sides.

B. The North and the South shall realise the free travel and visit of separated families and relatives according to the formalities of travel agreed upon by the sides.

C. The North and the South shall let the Red Cross organisations of the sides discuss and settle the question of establishing a meeting place for separated families and relatives.

D. The North and the South shall discuss and promote measures for the reunion of seperated families and relatives at their free will.

E. The North and the South, guided by humanitarian spirit and compatriotic love, shall help each other in case of natural disasters and other calamities in the opposite side and provide conveniences for the treatment of legacies and transfer of remains of the deceased among the separated families and relatives.

Article 16. The North and the South shall actively cooperate with each other so that the suspended talks between the Red Cross organisations of the sides may be resumed at an early date.

Article 17. The North and the South shall respect the agreement between the Red Cross organisations to alleviate the misfortunes and sufferings of the separated families and relatives and support its smooth implemetation.

Article 18. The implementation of "Chapter 3. Solution of Humanitarian Problems" of this agreement and the discussion and implementation of detailed points concerning it shall be done by the Red Cross organiations of the sides.

Chapter 4. Amendment and Effectuation

Article 19. This agreement may be amended and supplemented by agreement between the sides.

Article 20. This argeement shall come into effect from the day when the sides sign and exchange it.

P.S. The sides agreed to discuss and settle at the juridical working committee of the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee the question of removing the legal and institutional mechanisms hindering the free travel of members of the nation.

[dated] September 17, 1992

[signed] Yon Hyon-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and head of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks

[signed] Chong Won-sik, prime minister of the Republic of Korea and chief delegate of the South side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks

South Delegation Departs Pyongyang After Talks

SK1809054992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0500 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] The South side's delegation headed by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik left Pyongyang at 1000 this morning by ground transportation means after attending the eighth round of the North-South high-level talks.

Yon Hyong-muk, head of our side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks and premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK, saw the South side's delegation at the Pakchwawon Hotel.

The South side's delegation issued a statement upon leaving Pyongyang.

Members of our side's delegation to the North-South high-level talk accompanied the South side's delegation as far as Panmunjom to see it off.

The South side's delegation and its suite members returned to the South side's area passing through Panmunjom at 1225.

Commentary Hails Outcome of High-Level Talks

SK1809022092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0022 GMT 18 Sep 92

[NODONG SINMUN 18 September commentary: "Another Epoch-Making Progress Made on the Road to Reunification"]

[Text] The eighth round of the North-South high-level talks opened in Pyongyang on 16 September concluded on 17 September.

At the just-concluded talks, the two sides adopted and put into effect annexed agreements on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange for implementing the North-South agreement, also effectuated agreement on the implementation and observance of the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee, and made public the text of the agreement on the results of the eighth round of the North-South high-level talks.

This is another epoch-making progress made on the road to national reconciliation, unity, and reunification as it has laid the practical foundation for a satisfactory implementation of the North-South agreement in compliance with the desire and demand of the entire fellow countrymen.

In retrospect, our side, following the adoption and effectuation of the historic North-South agreement, has made every sincere and patient effort possible for its sincere implementation.

At meetings of the subcommittees of the North-South high-level talks, our side put forward, from the beginning, reasonable proposals on the annexed agreements containing concrete measures that can be put into practice, has made serious effort to have them adopted, and has even showed sincerity and generosity of putting forward counterproposals and compromises broadly reflecting the South side's will and demands.

Even during the just-concluded talks, our side took the initiative in proposing that the annexed agreements that have not been reached at meetings of the subcommittees of various fields be completely concluded through contacts of the two sides' spokesmen or delegates and devoted all its energies to groping for an agreement.

Our side's serious efforts for the adoption of the annexed agreements is a clear expression of unwavering will and positive stand to open the door to national reconciliation, unity, and reunification by sincerely implementing the North-South agreement.

The annexed agreements of various fields that have been adopted and put into effect during the just-concluded talks are not without some unsatisfactory points.

The adoption and effectuation of those annexed agreements, however, are of very weighty significance in that it signifies the designing of blueprints for realizing diversified cooperation and exchange after removing the state

of political and military confrontation and institutions capable of implementing them.

Now that the annexed agreements of various areas for the implementation of the North-South agreement have been adopted and put into effect, when the joint committees of various channels will be put into operation and their activities become earnest, there is no question that this will make a great progress in promoting reconciliation and detente and in hastening reunification.

The two sides of the North and South are now faced with an important duty to translate into action the annexed agreements that have been adopted and put them into effect without deviation.

In order to make the historic documents of agreement adopted and put into effect by the North and South prove their worth and create a turning point for reconciliation, detente, and reunification, it is imperative for both sides to sincerely implement them.

Toward this end, it is important, above all, to maintain the principled stand of approaching the points of agreements between the North and South by being in a firm position of national independence and reunification, with national interest placed ahead of everything else.

The whole nation's will is to achieve the fatherland's reunification. Also, it was reconfirmed that the nation's three principles of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is a joint basis, and the North-South agreement was adopted as a joint practical program. If the whole nation is of the position to achieve reunification through the independent strength of the nation under these conditions, and face the work by giving priority to the nation's interest, there will be no problems that cannot be solved through consultations with each other.

Even though the North and South adopted good documents of agreement, if any one side uses this for its political goals or carries out acts distorting and violating the situation, the documents of agreement will become useless. This is an experience and lesson shown in the past history of North-South dialogue and especially in the process of adopting the annexed agreement in implementing the North-South agreement, that had faced many twists and turns.

Magnificent results were achieved in the talks this time but there were matters that were somewhat unsatisfactory. In the talks, the South side did not give a positive response to the issue of repatriating old man Yi In-mo and the issue of releasing from prison reunification figures who had visited the North. This is very regrettable. From a humanitarian point of view and from the point of national reconciliation, the South side should resolve the issue of repatriating old man Yi In-mo and releasing figures who had visited the North as soon as possible. By doing so, the South side would show the will to practically achieve reconciliation and unity.

The North-South agreement is a pledge to achieve peace and reunification through the nation's independent strength. No outside forces should be allowed to interfere in its implementation.

The South side is regarding the issue of nuclear inspection as a precondition for improving North-South relations. It even dragged in outside forces and found fault with our nuclear issue, which cannot be a problem at all, thus carrying out nuclear commotions. Therefore, the South side should stop acts that are putting on the brakes for practical improvement in North-South relations and in implementing the North-South agreement. Also, the South side should immediately accept our proposal to carry out an overall inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea.

In the talks our side proposed that the North and South should jointly deal with Japan's past crimes, the issue of Japan working to arm itself with nuclear weapons today, and the issue of dispatching its forces overseas. This proposal is good for the nation. If the South side truly treasures the nation's dignity and the country's peace and security, it should not act differently from us or keep silent regarding these issues. Rather, the South side should give an affirmative response to our just proposal.

Along with the historical North-South agreement, the annexed agreement is a joint pledge consolidated before the nation by both sides of the North and South. No one has the right to violate it. In accordance with the intention and demand of the whole nation, both sides of the North and South should promote the works inaugurated in the subcommittee meetings on a full-scale so that the annexed agreements in implementing the North-South agreement can be sincerely put into practice. Also, efforts must be made so that this good start can lead to national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. Practice is the yardstick of truth.

The South side should throw away its old confrontational outlook and idea of depending on outside forces. It should rather firmly turn to the position of national independence so that the agreed upon North-South matters can be sincerely implemented. By doing so North-South relations can be improved practically, and show through practice its will to achieve reconciliation, detente, and reunification.

Daily Says U.S. Must Remove War 'Threat'

SK1709053292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 17 Sep 92

["Danger of War Must Be Removed From Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—It is entirely due to the moves of the United States that the danger of war has not yet been removed from the Korean peninsula, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The United States is keeping its forces stationed in South Korea under the absurd pretext of "deterring aggression" and "nuclear development" of the North, the news analyst says, and continues:

The United States has built Chinhae port into a modern nuclear base where nuclear submarines loaded with nuclear warheads port-call.

While arming the U.S. Forces in South Korea with new-type missiles, the United States has reinforced its military bases surrounding South Korea with modern combat equipment.

At the same time, all the U.S. Forces are being reorganized for a regional war, Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists staged air military exercises in the skies above South Korea and its surroundings almost every day this year for a nuclear strike on the northern half of Korea, mobilising numerous Air Force planes from their military bases in the Pacific. They staged large-scale joint military exercises codenamed "Focus Lens" in August.

The United States pursues a cold war on the Korean peninsula with an ambition for domination.

It is going to realise its domination over the Asia-Pacific at any cost. To this end, the United States is seeking to turn the Korean peninsula into a place of showdown of strength.

The danger of war on the Korean peninsula is a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The peace of Korea is directly connected with the peace and security of Asia and world peace. Accordingly, if Korea is not peaceful, Asia and the rest of the world cannot be peaceful.

It is the old way of thinking to dominate other countries with strength. The United States must look straight at the trend of times and give up the policy of cold war in the Korean peninsula.

South Korea

Spokesman Announces Yeltsin To Visit 18-20 Nov

SK1809030192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0250 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin will visit South Korea Nov. 18-20 at the invitation of President No Tae-u, Presidential spokesman Kim Hak-chun announced Friday.

The two presidents would discuss the political situation on the Korean peninsula and ways to promote friendship and cooperative relations between their countries, Kim said.

The Russian leader was to visit Seoul Sept. 16-18, but postponed his trip after his visit to Japan was canceled.

Investment in Russia Increases Rapidly

SK1609054092 Seoul YONHAP in English
0203 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean investment in Russia increased rapidly in the first half of the year even though trade between the two countries was shrinking due to a delay in Korean economic aid.

South Korean firms made 11 investments worth 7.02 million U.S. dollars in Russia the first half, compared with 11 and 3.66 million dollars in all of last year.

Goldstar Telecommunications Co. spent 1.5 million dollars on a switchboard factory and Dongwon Industries Ltd. invested 1.24 million dollars in April on a fisheries project.

Halla Heavy Industries Co. put 1.91 million dollars into the construction of a gas turbine factory in St. Petersburg, Samsung Co. poured 0.71 million dollars into a fisheries project in Nakhodka and Pusan Shipbuilding Ltd. spent 0.8 million dollars in Sakhalin.

Of the Korean companies that invested in Russia last year, Namsung Shipbuilding Ltd. was first at 0.68 million dollars.

DLP Delegation Visits Taiwan To Discuss Ties

Departs Seoul 15 Sep

SK1509041992 Seoul YONHAP in English
0205 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP)—A delegation from the South Korean ruling Democratic Liberal Party led by former speaker Kim Chae-sun left for Taiwan Tuesday to discuss future relations between Seoul and Taipei, which broke off diplomatic ties last month.

The delegation is to meet with high-powered government officials, including President Li Teng-hui, during its three-day stay to explain the circumstances behind Korea's normalization of diplomatic relations with China.

The seven-member delegation will convey Korea's hope to continue non-official ties as far as possible and hand President Li a personal letter from party president Kim Yong-sam.

Members include former prime minister Chong Il-kwon, former deputy prime minister Na Ung-pae and Rep. Chong Chae-mun, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee.

Taiwan President Refuses Visit

SK1709023292 Seoul YONHAP in English
0210 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—Taiwan abruptly canceled a meeting Wednesday between a delegation from South Korea and President Li Teng-hui after the Koreans refused to sign an agreement on representatives

and offices, a spokesman for the ruling Democratic Liberal Party delegation told YONHAP Thursday.

Former Taiwanese Ambassador to South Korea Charles King visited Kim Chae-sun, head of the delegation, and Chong Il-kwon, an adviser, at their hotel Wednesday afternoon and asked that they sign an agreement on the status of representatives, he said, quoting the delegation's report to the party headquarters in Seoul.

Kim, a former National Assembly speaker, pointed out to King that he was heading a private delegation and was unqualified to sign an official agreement, he added.

The DLP delegation was to deliver a letter from DLP President Kim Yong-sam to President Li but failed to do so as they could not pay a courtesy call on him.

The agreement allows the name "the Republic of China" to be used by the representative office in Seoul and the nationalist flag to be flown, and requires the two sides to seek advance agreement on the appointment of their ambassador-level representatives, according to the spokesman.

In a further sign of Taipei's pique, a dinner party hosted by Foreign Minister Frederick Chien was called off shortly after the two-hour-long talks on the agreement.

Later in the day, a Foreign Ministry offical called at the hotel and said to the Koreans: "We have no personal sentiment against the delegation visiting Taipei at the time of a difficult situation, but the South Korean Government of President No Tae-u is responsible for the present situation."

Taiwan Calls Mission 'Undignified'

SK1709111192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0900 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—Taiwan expressed its displeasure Thursday with Seoul for not sending a government delegation to explain the future Seoul-Taipei relations.

The Taipei government, in a statement issued by former Minister to Seoul Wang Kai, said it was undignified for Seoul to send a private mission without authority or a plan for bilateral relations.

A South Korean ruling party delegation headed by former National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun is now visiting Taiwan.

The Taiwanese Government wanted the Korean delegation to sign an agreement on the future of the Seoul-Taipei relations Wednesday, but the visitors said they could not sign it because they were unqualified, being a private delegation.

A meeting between the delegation and Taiwanese President Li Teng-hui and a dinner by Foreign Minister Frederick Chien were cancelled.

In his statement, Wang Kai said Seoul had given his government the impression that it was sending a government delegation. The delegation turned out to be a private one only after its arrival in Taipei, the diplomat said.

He said his government did not see a need for Seoul to send a working-level delegation unless it carried concrete proposals on bilateral relations.

He gave no explanation for the abrupt cancelation of the meeting between the delegation and the president and a dinner hosted by Foreign Minister Frederick Chien.

Group Pays 'Courtesy Call' on President

SK1609053692 Seoul YONHAP in English
0517 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—Kim Chae-sun, now in Taipei heading a South Korean ruling party delegation, delivered a personal letter from Democratic Liberal Party President Kim Yong-sam to Taiwanese President Li Teng-hui on Thursday morning.

Kim and Chong Il-kwon, an adviser to the delegation, paid a courtesy call on Li and discussed ways to improve relations between South Korea and Taiwan. The meeting, which had not been scheduled, was arranged by telephone earlier in the day.

Kim, a former National Assembly speaker, and his delegation also called on Liu Song-pan, president of Taiwan's Legislative Yuan (parliament), and high-ranking officials of the nationalist party after meeting with Prime Minister Hao Po-tsun and Foreign Minister Frederick Chien, a delegation spokesman told YONHAP by telephone.

The officials reiterated Taiwan's demands for ambassador-level representatives and offices in Seoul and Taipei, and for its office in Seoul to use the name "The Republic of China," he said.

Taiwanese leaders said the two sides must seek advance agreement on the appointment of their representatives, and protested the secrecy surrounding the normalization of ties between Seoul and Beijing, he said.

"It's true that Taiwan's sentiment against South Korea has been aggravated, but Foreign Minister Chien sat face to face with the South Korean delegation for about two and a half hours and the other Taiwanese officials showed sincere attitudes, giving bright prospects to early adjustment of ties between Seoul and Taipei," he said.

Seoul 'Displeasure' at Taipei Rebuff

SK1809052192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0504 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry has expressed its displeasure with Taiwan for virtually rejecting a visit by a working-level delegation in a government statement Thursday.

Korea hoped that in the future Taipei would act in concert with Seoul's overtures with a constructive attitude and maintain its composure, a ministry spokesman said Friday.

"It's difficult to understand Taiwan's reaction to the visit by the South Korean high-level delegation," he said.

"A working-level delegation is to visit Taipei on Sept. 20-23 for consultations with Taiwanese officials on matters arising from establishment of unofficial ties between Seoul and Taipei."

He said the Korean Government's position that Seoul and Taipei could have unofficial ties at the highest level had not changed.

Korea has denied Taiwan's demands for its representative in Seoul to be allowed to use the nationalist flag and the name "The Republic of China."

The Taiwanese statement said Taipei did not see any need for a working-level delegation unless it carried concrete proposals on bilateral relations, virtually refusing to accept the delegation.

Taiwan Stops Issuing Visas in ROK 15 Sep

SK1509142892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0824 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP)—Taiwan stopped issuing visas in South Korea on Tuesday as it prepared to move out of its embassy in downtown Seoul.

It had continued to issue visas after Seoul switched diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to China last month.

A diplomat said he had received orders from Taipei on Monday afternoon to stop issuing visas Tuesday and had no information on when, or if, the issuing of visas would resume.

Travelers must now visit Japan, Hong Kong or the Philippines to apply for a visa.

The Taiwanese Embassy is to withdraw from Seoul on Sept. 23.

In related development, the Tourism Bureau of Taiwan's Communications Ministry will stop all services at its Seoul office on Wednesday.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry asked Taipei to continue issuing visas in Seoul, but received no response, a Ministry official said. The former Korean Embassy in Taipei will continue to issue visas despite the lack of official ties, he said.

He said he expected Taiwan to resume consular services when it had settled terms with the Korean Government on the establishment of a representative office here.

Taiwan Urged To Continue 'Traditional Friendship'

SK1709051592 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 92 p 6

[Editorial: "New Seoul-Taipei Ties"]

[Text] Seoul and Taipei now stand at a transition point in the aftermath of the two countries' severing of diplomatic ties over Korea's rapprochement with China last month. At this moment, their most desirable course of action is the mapping out of a new, practical type of relationship at the earliest possible date.

The two countries are now moving in the right direction of maintenance of the highest level of unofficial and private relations with the proposed establishment of representative offices in their respective capital cities so as to resume economic and other forms of cooperation without diplomatic ties.

A Korean friendship mission, led by former National Assembly speaker Kim Chae-son, is now engaged in broad contacts with Taipei government leaders in an effort to resume a most amicable relationship at a non-governmental level. If the mission is successful, a semi-official delegation headed by a Foreign Ministry official will visit Taipei to discuss details of a new relationship.

In the wake of the establishment of Seoul-Beijing ties, Taipei took a series of retaliatory measures including the discontinuation of bilateral flight service rights as well as some economic sanctions against trade with South Korea. It has also stopped issuing visas to Korean nationals, as part of the extensive series of steps against Seoul.

The anti-Korean measures are natural in view of its feeling of resentment against a sense of betrayal by one of the nations most friendly to it. But it is our view that retaliatory measures should not be carried so far as to disrupt the traditional friendship of the two people involved.

Noting that the Seoul-Beijing rapprochement was an inevitable development, Taipei is called on to cooperate with the Korean government and its people and resume substantial ties in economic, social, cultural and all other fields. The sooner, the better, as a matter of course.

Developing Countries File 10 Anti-Dumping Suits

SK1709051792 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 92 p 8

[Text] Developing countries, including Mexico, have been tightening their import regulations on Korean products.

The Korea Foreign Trade Association [KFTA] said yesterday that Korean manufacturers have had 10 anti-dumping suits brought against them in developing countries as of the end of August. The countries are Taiwan, Argentina, Turkey and Mexico.

Of the 10 cases, two have been given final anti-dumping rulings, three are involved in preliminary rulings and the remainder five are under investigation, a KFTA official said.

Mexico has been investigating the alleged dumping-margin sales of three Korean products—polyethylene yarn, cotton fabrics and rubber belts.

New Zealand has handed down preliminary anti-dumping rulings against dried cells, footwear, PVX clean film and tires and has given a final anti-dumping ruling against the batteries.

Turkey has imposed a 12 percent anti-dumping duty on Korean car batteries, following a final anti-dumping ruling on May 20 and Argentina launched an anti-dumping investigation on Korean color TV sets Aug. 21 upon receiving complaints from the country's electronics goods association.

Upon the severance of diplomatic relations with Korea, Taiwan received complaints from its manufacturers on Aug. 27 that Korean polyethylene was sold below local prices. The Taiwanese government plans to investigate if Korean firms are in fact selling the polyethylene far lower than market prices.

It is also reported that Taiwanese manufacturers are considering filing anti-dumping suits against 10 other Korean products including small-sized cars, steel products, petrochemical products, textiles and electronics home appliances.

Besides these, Panama, Chile, Brazil and other South American countries have been moving to investigate alleged dumping-margin sales of electronics home appliances by Korean firms.

So far, advanced nations are major import regulators on Korean products. There has been a total of 67 anti-dumping investigations conducted by advanced nations, including the U.S., Japan and the European Community as of the end of August.

South, North Issue Joint Communique After Talks

SK1709101192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0952 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The South and the North of Korea issued a joint communique at the end of the eighth prime ministers meeting here Thursday afternoon.

The joint statement said the two sides earnestly discussed issues arising over the implementation of various inter-Korean agreements.

The paper said the two sides signed and effectuated an agreement on the creation of a Joint Commission on Reconciliation and three auxiliary agreements on reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchanges and cooperation.

It then said the South-North joint commissions in four separate areas will have their first meetings during November at Peace House and Tongilkak in the southern and northern sectors of Panmunjom by turn.

The ninth South-North prime ministers meeting will be held in Seoul on Dec. 21-24, 1992, the joint communique added.

Exchange, Cooperation Commission To Meet 19 Nov

SK1809025192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0128 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—The government will try to prepare a mechanism for inter-Korean economic cooperation before January through a joint commission for economic exchanges and cooperation, a government source said Friday.

A protocol for exchanges and cooperation took force in Pyongyang during the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks Thursday.

The commission will hold its first meeting Nov. 19 to discuss the conclusion of detailed agreements for economic cooperation programs, the source said.

Realistic economic cooperation like investment in North Korea would likely be delayed until the inter-Korean nuclear issue was solved, he said.

The commission will deal with problems in detail to push forward various forms of cooperation such as direct commodity exchanges, joint investment and resources cooperation.

The government plans to conclude the issues of accords on investment guarantee and avoidance of double taxation with North Korea step by step through the commission, he said.

The commission will meet regularly or as necessary to put the final touches to working-level issues for economic cooperation.

Seoul hoped to begin active inter-Korean cooperation next year by completing all needed devices this year, the source said.

"But so far, there is no change in the government's position that inter-Korean economic cooperation should be linked to the nuclear issue," he said, noting that there could be no progress on economic cooperation until the problem was settled.

Eighth Round of Talks Could Bring 'New Stage'

SK1809034292 Seoul YONHAP in English
0140 GMT 18 Sep 92

["News analysis" by Yi Tong-min: "South-North Korean Relations Enter New Stage of Implementation"]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—The eighth inter-Korean prime ministers' talks concluded major auxiliary pacts Thursday, moving bilateral relations from the discussion to the implementation stage.

The prime ministers signed and put into immediate effect subsidiary agreements on reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchanges and cooperation. The agreements give specific responsibilities to four inter-Korean joint commissions, which will meet for the first time in November.

But they come with elements of uncertainty—suspicion of North Korean nuclear development—that can always break the relations.

The talks fell well short of expectations for some 10 million members of separated families, who had hoped the prime ministers would agree on resuming the family reunions aborted last August.

Observers take Thursday's agreements as a sign inter-Korean ties are developing on course. Seoul and Pyongyang effectuated the main agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression and exchanges and cooperation at the sixth talks in February and established the commissions and liaison offices at the seventh talks in May.

They have now given the commissions their responsibilities for implementation of the main treaty.

Of special note is the agreement to open hotlines between the defense ministers within 50 days, the first marked progress between the military of the two sides.

This progress was possible because North Korea backed off from insisting that the two sides begin implementation only after they conclude all the necessary agreements.

North Korea's yielding allowed Seoul and Pyongyang to adopt the auxiliary agreements by omitting the unagreed parts.

While subcommittees toiled over the details of the auxiliary agreements, it was the prime ministers who met separately early Thursday morning and clinched the accords by agreeing to adopt only agreed sections.

Some observers say Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization influenced North Korea to take softer line of action. Aware of its growing isolation from the outside world, Pyongyang judged it was better to compromise than insist, they say.

But the two sides have the unagreed portion of the agreements to wrangle with. And they have the nuclear problem.

South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik urged North Korea in his keynote speech to accept inter-Korean mutual nuclear inspection, saying there would be no substantial progress in bilateral relations without it.

North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk was unequivocal in his position—Pyongyang will not allow short-notice special inspections or open up its military installations.

While Chong called for unconditional arrangement of family reunions, Yon attached conditions like the repatriation of Yi In-mo, recently released from decades of imprisonment in South Korea for upholding communism.

Yon said North Korea would not stand for linkage between the nuclear problem and other issues.

Critics say disagreements at such a basic level are likely to undermine any South-North Korean cooperation in any field.

While observers welcome Thursday's progress, they note many hurdles lie ahead.

Prime Minister, Delegation Depart Pyongyang

SK1809021292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik left Pyongyang at 10 a.m. Friday, winding up a four-day visit during which he signed three agreements to implement an inter-Korean basic accord.

Shortly before his departure, Chong met with North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk at the guest house and they exchanged greetings and talked about the results of their conference.

During the meeting, Chong expressed his thanks to Yon and the North Korean delegation for their efforts to make their accomplishment possible at the high-level talks.

Seen off by a waving Yon and other North Korean officials, Chong and his entourage got into cars and buses and left for home down the newly-built highway to the South.

South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-shik and his delegation to the 8th prime ministerial conference were entertained at a banquet given by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly, on Thursday.

The banquet began 20 minutes behind schedule at 7:50 p.m. because of last-minute work at the conference, but proceeded in a genial and harmonious atmosphere.

In his speech, Yang stressed the need for a conference of political parties and social organizations of the two Koreas, aimed at unifying the country. He repeated the old North Korean official position that calls for the formation of a federated form of government, called "The Confederal Republic of Koryo."

Chong, in his reply, said he believed that young people on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone would be able to hold sports events and visit Mt. Paektu in the North and Mt. Halla in the South.

Through exchanges like these, he added, the two sides would take a step at a time toward unification of the country.

Following the speeches, the delegates were entertained by a musical and dance troupe for about 30 minutes. At the end of the program, when all the singers and dancers started singing "Our Desire Is Unification," delegates from both sides jumped onto the stage and sang along with them.

After the banquet, Yi Tong-pok, spokesman for the South Korean delegation, briefed reporters on the results of the 8th conference at the guest house from 11 p.m.

Yi said frankly he did not expect to see a resolution of political issues.

"But we managed to make surprising progress in the area," Yi said, adding that the 8th conference provided a turning point for productive relations between the South and the North.

The conference also made headway on the thorny question of exchanges of separated families and the nuclear issue, he said.

Yi indicated the same optimism to reporters Thursday night, saying there were prospects to arrange hometown visits for the elderly and exchange cultural troupes in the near future.

The next prime ministers' talks are set for Seoul Dec. 21-24.

Arrive Back in Seoul

SK1809031192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0254 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's Prime Minister returned from high-level talks in Pyongyang Friday via the truce village of Panmunjom.

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik and the other delegates drove from the North Korean capital to the border village, retracing the route they took Tuesday when they left for the talks.

"South and North Korea are able to march toward peace and unification now that mechanisms are ready for reconciliation and cooperation," delegation spokesman Yi Tong-pok said in an arrival statement.

"It is regretful that we failed progress in inter-Korean nuclear inspection and in family reunion for the elderly despite our strong urgings to North Korea," he said. "We will begin efforts to solve these problems in the near future."

The South and North Korean prime ministers signed and effectuated agreements on reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchanges and cooperation.

Inter-Korean commissions will meet from November to implement the agreements.

One delegate said the two sides held candid discussions on nuclear and family reunion issues and found a breakthrough that could solve problems soon.

No Tae-u To Reshuffle, Form 'Neutral' Cabinet

SK1809055992 Seoul YONHAP in English
0523 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam, president of the governing Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], decided Friday to form a "neutral" cabinet to carry out a clean presidential election in mid-December.

The neutral cabinet will be formed in early October, after President No visits the United Nations in New York and China later this month.

No will resign as honorary president of the party and leave the party to carry out a clean and fair presidential election as the head of the government, Kim Hak-chun, presidential spokesman, told reporters following a 75 minute meeting between No and Kim.

"President No has accepted a proposal by DLP President Kim to form a neutral cabinet to dispel chronic disputes and suspicion over official involvement in elections and establish the legitimacy of elected government," he said.

Their decision came at a Chongwadae [presidential residence] meeting Friday morning, ending days of speculation by the press and others that Kim Yong-sam was pressing the president to reshuffle his cabinet to take responsibility for the election scandal at Yonki County, South Chungchong Province.

The two apparently decided to stick by their decision to postpone the elections of heads of local governing bodies beyond 1992. It was the local election issue that precipitated the political crisis that has crippled the 14th National Assembly since it was inaugurated in late June.

The spokesman said President No had urged all the political parties to send their lawmakers back to the National Assembly to normalize parliamentary operations and deliberate mounting legislation, including a revised bill postponing the local elections.

No Urges Parties To Normalize National Assembly

SK1809121392 Seoul YONHAP in English
0733 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, in a meeting with Kim Yong-sam, agreed Friday to leave the governing Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and form a "neutral cabinet" in order to carry out a clean and fair presidential election. [passage omitted]

President No asked Kim Yong-sam to consult with opposition parties on the selection of neutral cabinet members and advise him after he returns from China, [presidential spokesman Kim Hak-chun] added.

The spokesman hinted that No intended to form "a neutral, pan- national cabinet" as demanded by some opposition leaders, notably Kim Tae-chung of the main opposition Democratic Party.

At the same time, No urged all political parties to send their lawmakers back to the National Assembly to help normalize parliamentary operation and start deliberating mounting legislation, including an administration bill calling for the postponement of local elections.

No thus indicated that the government and the governing party will stick to their earlier position not to hold the local elections this year. It is the local election issue that has idled the National Assembly since it was inaugurated in June.

Even as No and Kim met at Chongawdae [presidential residence], the Democratic Party launched a series of "outdoor" rallies, beginning at the Seoul Station Plaza Friday morning, to publicize their demand for the local elections to be held this year.

The opposition parties want to hold elections of provincial governors, big city mayors and heads of local governing bodies to ensure a government-intervention-free presidential election. To back up their demand, they point to election fraud said to have been perpetrated for a ruling party candidate in Yongi County in South Chungchong Province during the March 24 general elections.

Han Chun-su, former chief of Yongi County, exposed the fraud in a declaration of conscience, which resulted in the arrest of two men—DLP candidate Yim Chae-kil and Han himself. Provincial Gov. Yi Chong-kuk was booked without physical detention on charges of vote- buying.

As the prosecutor's office was winding up its investigation on the illegal electioneering, Kim Yong-sam apologized for the government involvement in the general elections and promised a neutral cabinet to prevent a recurrence of government meddling.

President No also expressed his regret for controversy among the general public caused by a government involvement in part of the country during the March 24 elections.

Drastic measures are necessary to uproot the chronic, illegal practices such as this and establish a clean election culture in this country, No said.

The president pointed out that, in the nation's constitutional history, it will be the first time for an elected president to leave the ruling party to carry out a fair election.

Responding to the people's desire for new politics, No said he had decided to take this drastic step to contribute further to the democratization of the country started with his declaration for democracy on June 29, 1987.

A spokesman for the opposition Unification National Party [officially renamed United People's Party] said he welcomed the president's decision if the president meant what he said.

But if the government really wanted a clean presidential election, it should try to form a cabinet through agreement—not just consultations—with the opposition parties.

The Unification National Party still demanded that the local elections be held this year since the formation of a neutral cabinet and the local elections were two different issues, the spokesman said.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Praises FUNCINPEC Policy, Unity

BK1709101992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, says he is happy to see that the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party, which he founded and which is currently under the clear-sighted leadership of Prince Norodom Ranariddh, FUNCINPEC chairman, is making every effort to serve the people and national construction. The head of state also stressed that FUNCINPEC and the National Army of Independent Cambodia [NAIC] under the leadership of Prince Norodom Ranariddh have adhered to and will continue to pursue a correct policy, and that they have firm unity and solid strength to attract other political forces to join FUNCINPEC. The head of state said this on Tuesday [15 September] when he made a three-day visit to the FUNCINPEC zone in Oddar Meanchey Province.

Yesterday morning the prince went to open the Her Majesty Queen Kossoma Hospital at Ku village in Oddar Meanchey Province in the zone controlled by FUNCINPEC and the NAIC.

Speaking on that occasion, the prince father said that in the general elections to be held under UN supervision next year, it is necessary to find a way out in order to bring peace to Cambodia.

The prince father was very happy to see the effective arrangements in all aspects by the FUNCINPEC Party, particularly in the field of public health, which is most needed for serving the people.

The prince was accompanied by his wife and his entourage. He was warmly welcomed by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC party, member of the SNC, and commander in chief and supreme commander of the NAIC; civilian and military leaders of FUNCINPEC and NAIC; and a large number of monks, students, and people—male and female, and young and old alike.

UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] Chief Yasushi Akashi, high-ranking UNTAC officials, and many ambassadors and envoys were expected to arrive in the FUNCINPEC zone on Wednesday [16 September].

In a speech made on the first day of his visit to Rumchang base, the head of state said the four Cambodian factions, including Mr. Hun Sen's faction, agreed to revise and reexamine all of Cambodia's border lines, including the land and sea frontiers, based on Cambodia's pre-1970 map. The prince said that if the survey shows the border has been moved into Cambodian territory, it will be necessary to move it back to its previous position according to the pre-1970 map.

Envoy 'Skeptical' About Sanctions on Khmer Rouge

OW1809130192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Singapore, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan's Envoy to Cambodia said Friday he is skeptical economic sanctions against the Khmer Rouge would succeed in forcing the hardline group to soften its stance and cooperate with U.N. peacekeepers in Cambodia.

"Even if there were a strong economic sanction, I don't think it will give much pressure to the Khmer Rouge to change their posture," said Yukio Imagawa in a speech to the Foreign Correspondents Association.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three guerrilla factions which fought the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh in the past decade, has refused to comply with the demobilization phase of the U.N. peace agreement reached last October.

Hardening its stand, the Khmer Rouge said earlier this month it will boycott U.N.-supervised elections in Cambodia next May unless the United Nations respond to its demands, including verifying that Vietnam has withdrawn all its forces from Cambodia.

Imagawa said the U.N. Security Council is likely to retaliate against the Khmer Rouge by imposing economic sanctions if it continues to resist cooperation with the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) by the end of October.

Such sanctions, like barring the supply of oil to the Khmer Rouge, "will have a big effect on their situation." But he said he doubts if they would hurt the group much because the "Khmer Rouge has for a long time been a guerrilla faction and is very much accustomed to such difficulties," he said.

He said the Khmer Rouge, which had been supplied with weapons and ammunitions from China till sometime last year, has sufficient arms and a steady source of food supplies because of its thriving trade in gemstones with Thai merchants to survive an economic embargo.

Imagawa also brushed aside comments Japan's active involvement in the Cambodian peace process is due to underlying economic interests.

"Japan, as an Asian country, wants to cooperate with other Asian countries to settle such a problem as the Cambodia problem. In general there is no economic interests," he said.

Imagawa said Prince Sihanouk, head of Cambodia's reconciliatory Supreme National Council, told him earlier this month the Khmer Rouge would be excluded as a last resort from Cambodian elections next year if it persistently refuses to cooperate with UNTAC.

Indonesia

Sudharmono, PRC Minister on Patents, Migrants

BK1609153092 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Justice Minister of the People's Republic of China [PRC] Cai Cheng and Indonesian Justice Minister Ismail Saleh will hold discussions on the issue of patent rights after Cai Cheng has studied the Indonesia legal system that is currently in effect in Indonesia. Speaking after meeting with Vice President Sudharmono today at the south wing of Merdeka Palace, Jakarta, PRC Justice Minister Cai Cheng, who was accompanied by Justice Minister Ismail Saleh, stated that during his visit to Indonesia he would call on the Directorate of Patent Rights and Copyrights.

Touching on Vice President Sudharmono's hope for better Sino-Indonesia relations, PRC Justice Minister Cai Cheng said in the effort to further strengthen the existing Sino-Indonesia bilateral cooperation, a greater cooperation is needed by the two countries in establishing a common legal system. Thus, according to Cai Cheng, people should be given a firm guarantee concerning such a legal system.

PRC Justice Minister Cai Cheng, who is currently on a five-day working visit to Indonesia, will also undertake to discuss the issue of Chinese who wish to work abroad. He said all this would be done in an official manner because the Chinese Government will not tolerate any illegal form of sending workers abroad.

The People's Republic of China considers such a problem as not only China's problem but also as an international issue.

Illegal Workers in Malaysia To Receive Documents

BK1709011692 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas says that the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur will give travel documents in lieu of passports free of charge to illegal Indonesian workers detained in Malaysia. He hopes that the Malaysian Government will allow them to stay and work in Malaysia after obtaining the documents.

Minister Ali Alatas was replying to questions by MPs during a working meeting with House Commission I [in charge of foreign affairs, information, and security] led by Commission Vice Chairman Theo Sambuaga in Jakarta last night. According to Ali Alatas, the Indonesian Government has, through its embassy in Kuala Lumpur, made various efforts to protect not only the Indonesian workers under detention but also those who have been cheated by labor agents. The action is designed to help settle the issue of Indonesian workers in Malaysia. He added that various problems facing the Indonesian workers in Malaysia stemmed from harmful practices by middlemen and the deliberate action by several labor agents in cheating the workers by offering them various facilities to obtain travel documents in lieu of passports.

Plutonium Ship Urged Not To Pass Straits

BK1709134892 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1201 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 17 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia has urged the Japanese Government to prohibit a Japanese ship carrying plutonium home from European countries to pass the Melacca Straits, said Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas here on Thursday after signing an agreement on investment protection between Indonesia and and Sweden.

He said the ministry's Director of Political Affairs Wiryono Sastrohandoyo had already met Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Michiko Kunihiro to explain the possible danger posed by the ship.

Ali Alatas expressed the hope that the ship, Akatsuki Maru, which left Tokyo last month to fetch the plutonium for energy generation, would use the international waters in carrying home the radioactive matters.

The similar stance has been taken by Malaysia and Singapore.

The three countries have shared the same view that the transportation of plutonium through the busy and narrow straits could pose serious risks to the environment.

Editorial Views Significance of NAM Summit

BK1709092092 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 7 Sep 92 p 4

[Editorial: "A Historic Milestone"]

[Text] The 10th Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit, the largest gathering in the movement's history, ended here yesterday with a new determination to strive for the shaping of a new world order free from war, poverty, intolerance and injustice.

The first NAM summit held since the end of the Cold War still had to confront disheartening developments around the globe. These formidable dilemmas include hegemony and domination, the widening gap between the advanced and developing countries, aggression, human rights abuses, local conflicts and racism in new manifestations. The movement produced new ideas and concepts to work for the surmounting of these problems.

During the six-day Summit, NAM member nations expressed concerns over the weakened condition of our world, reiterating that many of the world's inhabitants are denied security and stability and world peace remains as distant today as it was during the Cold War era.

At the end of the Summit, the movement called for reforms and restructuring of the world economic system

and for the strengthening of the United Nations capacity for enhancing international development and cooperation. It decided to establish a high-level working group to make concrete proposals for this purpose. NAM also did not fail to be introspective and to explore means of overcoming problems within its ranks. This concern was evident in its efforts to effect the development of sounder democratic practices among more of its member countries, an issue which has commanded attention recently from nations outside the NAM.

The other important decision was the condemnation of Serbia for its "obnoxious policy of ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The decision shows the impartiality and objectivity of the movement in evaluating a member country's entanglement in a distressing situation. Although one might find the NAM's statement lacks constructive advice on ending the ethnic cleansing practices now underway in Bosnia, the condemnation is a benchmark in NAM practices and the strongest assertion possible under their cicumstances. Of course, the NAM was compelled to condemn the Serbs' demonstration of the most brutal barbarism the world has seen since World War II.

Although the movement spans two thirds of the world's nations and populations, its decisions will surely not be able to ensure lasting global peace due to its unequal bargaining position in facing the dominant industrialized nations. But the NAM—as President Suharto said in his closing speech—has now become more than its collective conscience and has evolved into a moral as well as a political force. The President stated the movement is capable of contributing substantially to the building of a new international order and global stability, social justice, common prosperity and sustainable development.

The success of the 10th Summit also marks new achievements for Indonesia's foreign affairs policy and the statesmanship of Suharto himself. The Indonesian leader, who recently entered the eighth decade of his life span, has now emerged as an international leader of distinction.

Under his chairmanship, the NAM promises to solidify its relevancy in the changing world order and become an effective forum for Third World nations.

Nation Viewed as 'Bridge' Between North, South

BK1809092192 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 8 Sep 92 p 2

[Editorial: "Indonesia as a 'Bridge' of the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] The tenth summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] as an international event of great significance successfully has ended. The success of the tenth NAM summit was reflected not only by the number of delegates from member countries in attendance, but also by its ability to formulate and adopt a clear and firm stand on various problems facing the world in general and the NAM member countries in particular. Last, but not least, we as the hosts managed to give the best possible service manifested in adequate facilities as well as an atmosphere of tranquility, security, friendship, and hospitality.

In essence, the summit delegates expressed their satisfaction with the organization of the Jakarta summit. Of course, we as one of the founding fathers [preceding two words in English] are proud of this fact.

Undeniably, the member countries have placed their hopes on Indonesia since the latter was elected as NAM chairman. The member countries hope that the NAM, under the leadership of Indonesia and its president, will make progress toward attaining the NAM's goals to serve the interests of its members as well as toward establishing a new world order characterized by peace, justice, and welfare.

Indonesia's success in organizing the tenth summit is an indication that their trust in Indonesia is, in fact, not futile. In this regard, positive statements by member countries about their support for Mr. Suharto's leadership of the NAM for the next three years are an implicit recognition of this matter.

The establishment of fair and harmonious relations between the North and the South, enhancement of South-South solidarity and cooperation, peaceful settlement of conflicts involving NAM members, and efforts to eradicate poverty and backwardness were and will be among several basic problems facing the NAM in the past and in the future.

Indonesia's concept on the settlement of the problems was regarded as realistic and appropriate. As a result, it was accepted as a NAM concept by consensus. For example, Indonesia, through its foreign affairs minister, before the summit had repeatedly called for the establishment of North-South relations on the basis of dialogue and realism instead of rhetoric and confrontation. In this regard, the "Jakarta Message" as a product of the tenth summit asserts, among other things, that "never before have the fate and fortunes of the North and South been so inextricably linked. Toward this end, we call for the reactivation of a constructive dialogue between the developed and developing countries based on genuine interdependence, mutual interests and benefits, and shared responsibility."

Based on our experience in establishing relations through constructive dialogue with countries of the North bilaterally and multilaterally, it is no exageration to say that Indonesia will be able to play an important role in bridging the interests of the majority of the NAM members countries and those of the North countries through constructive dialogue. In our opinion, Indonesia's role as the 'bridge' will be part of its great contributions as NAM chairman.

The success of the tenth NAM summit in Jakarta has reminded us of the success of the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung 37 years ago. Simultaneously, this reality has reminded us that our nation has an important role to play and a respectable position in the international arena. In this regard, the respectable role and position are clearly inseparable from the real life of our nation. This means that the success of our national development programs in all fields and our efforts to attain a secure, peaceful, just, and prosperous life, which has become the NAM's goal, will further enhance our credibility internationally.

Accordingly, the success of the tenth summit and Indonesia's leadership in the NAM should be followed by continued concrete achievements in the national development programs as a means to implement Pancasila.

Soares Wins Votes for Governorship in E. Timor

BK1809090792 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 11 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] Dili (JP)—Manatuto Regent Abilio Jose Osorio Soares won yesterday a majority of votes to become East Timor governor for the 1992-1997 term.

In a plenary session of the provincial legislative council, Soares won 33 of 41 eligible votes, leaving only four votes respectively for the two other nominees, Rui Emiliano Teixera Lopes and Mariano Jose Lopes da Cruz. He will replace outgoing Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao.

All 45 members of the legislative council voted for the election of the new governor, but four votes were declared invalid.

Many of the people attending the plenary session applauded when Soares was announced the winner of the governorship at about 10 a.m. yesterday. The session was also attended by commander of the East Timor field operation Brigadier General Theo Syafie, government and military officials, public figures and activitists of youth organizations in the province. Also on hand were Sujitno and Darmo Sumarjono from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Soares will replace Carrascalao who will end his second term on September 18. Soares will be the fifth governor for the former Portuguese colony which integrated into Indonesia in 1976.

Council speaker Antonio Freitas Parada is scheduled to leave for Jakarta today to deliver the name of the gubernatorial candidate to Minister of Home Affairs Rudini tomorrow.

Carrascalao, chairman of the gubernatorial election committee, expressed his satisfaction with the election process, describing it as very democratic and smoothly run. "The election was valid and was carried out according to the existing regulations."

He said that he would not give any suggestions or directives to the newly-elected governor about development programs in the youngest province.

"It's up to him whether to continue the development programs I have started, because he might have his own program," he said, promising that he would be prepared to provide assistance whenever the new governor needed his advice.

He said the new governor should strive to develop a close relationship with the East Timorese people so that they would love him and support programs which were beneficial to them.

Carrascalao said the new governor should be able to cooperate with both the Catholic church and the Armed Forces (ABRI) for the development of the province.

"If a governor fails to do this, he'll fail to carry out his duty as a governor."

Brig. Gen. Theo, meanwhile, said the main task of the new governor was to make the integration more solid.

Plan To End Military Operation Command Hailed

BK1809095892 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0858 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Denpasar, September 18 (OANA/ANTARA)—Home Affairs Minister Rudini hails suggestions for abolishing the [Armed Forces] Operations Command in East Timor.

He said that the abolishment of the command would promote the country's image before the international community.

According to him the role of the command may be transferred to the military resort command.

Rudini made the statement here on Thursday on the way to East Timor to install new East Timor Governor Abilio Jose Osorio Soares.

Soares will replace Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao who has been a governor for the province for two terms.

Carrascalao in his recent suggestion for the abolishment of the command said that time has come to modify or abolish the command adapting to the current peaceful condition.

Armed Forces Chief General Try Sutrisno in a recent working meeting with House Commission I said that operations in East Timor would be maintained although they would be done in a different form.

Rudini said the abolishment of the command would remove the impression as if East Timor was in a critical state.

The minister suggested that the territorial supervision in the region would be shared in balance between the military resort command and the local administration.

The local administration holds the reign in time of peace while the military resort command comes to the fore in time of emergency, the minister explained.

UN Postponement of East Timor Debate Noted

BK1709155192 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas says the East Timor issue will not be included in the 47th UN General Assembly's agenda. Speaking after a ceremony to sign an investment protection agreement between Indonesia and Sweden in Jakarta today, Alatas said Indonesia's interests are not harmed by the postponement of the debate in the UN session. Indonesia's position is clearly growing stronger in the international forums after the country was elected chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Alatas said that UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali had consulted Indonesia on the resumption of the stalled UN-mediated talks between Indonesia and Portugal on the East Timor issue. The two countries held latest talks on the issue last year. They first began the talks in 1983. Alatas stressed that Indonesia basically has no opposition to the resumption of talks as long as both countries have equal status.

Daily Export Oil Production Figure Reported

BK1709111292 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0914 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Balikpapan (West Kalimantan), Sept 17 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian crude oil production for export has reached 1.4 million barrels per day, said the president director of the state-owned oil firm Pertamina, Faisal Abda'u, here on Wednesday.

The amount is in line with the production quota given by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Faisal Abda'u told reporters.

Abda'u said that the production capacity for domestic consumption is 860,000 barrels per day.

In reply to a reporter's question on the declining of oil prices, the Pertamina first man said that the present level of 19.23 U.S. dollars a barrel is still above the reference price fixed by the Indonesian Government at 17 U.S. dollars per barrel.

Indonesia still receives a profit of two dollars a barrel, even though the oil price has dropped considerably since April this year, he said.

Abda'u refused to comment when he was asked about the possible adverse effect of declining international oil prices on fuel oil prices, saying that it is the government who has the authority to determine the domestic price of fuel oils.

Environmental Impact of Real Estate Plan Viewed

BK1709113292 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0907 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Sept. 17 (Earth Wire-ANTARA)—State Minister of Population and Environmental Affairs Emil Salim has stated that the controversial plan to build a real estate at Kapok beach, North Jakarta, must not damage the environment.

The project must be handled in accordance with the results of the environmental impact study, the minister said earlier this week after he attended a workshop on "transboundary pollution of haze in ASEAN countries" in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan.

He explained that the 10,000-home real estate development at the Kapok beach resort differed from the Bontang expansion project as the expansion of the town of Bontang in East Kalimantan involves reclaiming the beach without sacrificing protected forest land.

The Pantai Indah Kapok (Beautiful Kapok Beach) worth six trillion rupiahs will be built near a coastal area which is slated to be converted into protected forests in accordance with the Jakarta master plan.

Members of the Jakarta Legislative Assembly have appealed to the Office of the Minister of Population and Environmental Affairs to examine and report on the effect of the project on the surrounding environment.

In relation to the air pollution, Emil Salim said the delegations from ASEAN member countries agreed to take joint measures to cope with transboundary smoke and haze pollution in the region, including cooperating in research, technology and the method to be applied in overcoming this pollution problem.

Dry smoke not only increases the temperature of the country from which it eminates but also affects other countries, especially in relation to land, sea and air transportation, he said.

The smoke and haze that has spread through the region was mostly created by recent forest fires in Kalimantan and Sumatra, as well as volcanic eruptions on Java, Sulawesi and in the Philippines.

Laos

Minister Discusses Details of Robbery Case

BK1009104492 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 10 Sept 92

[Text] Vientiane, September 10 (KPL)—Mr. Asang Laoli, interior minister, on September 8, gave the background to the robbery committed on July 28, 1992 at the airport which involved some two million American dollars belonging to the External Commercial Bank of Laos (BCEL).

Mr. Asang Laoli said that the actual robbery occurred on July 28 at 1230 p.m. at the main entrance to the Wattai airport. Involved in the robbery were four Thais and a number of Lao citizens. Having seized the money, they fled to Thailand.

Having closely worked on the case for some time, six Lao robbers have been arrested. Following the investigation, it was revealed that a number of Thai citizens were their accomplices. The Thai police and authority concerned were requested to help in the case and the result was that a number of Thai robbers, including the ring leader, were arrested.

Lao minister of interior disclosed that after one month of close cooperation, most of the money has been retrieved totalling to U.S. $1,852,211 and the rest—U.S. $147,788 are expected to be received soon.

People's Assembly Delegates Return From Sweden

BK1809132792 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 17 Sep 92 pp 1, 4

[Text] The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] led by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the SPA Standing Committee, chief of the Commission for the Constitution and Laws, and chairman of the Interparliamentary Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], returned to Vientiane capital on the evening of 15 September after ending an official visit to Sweden and attending the 77th Interparliamentary Conference in Stockholm, Sweden.

During its visit to Sweden for more than 10 days, the Lao SPA delegation met and exchanged views with and paid courtesy calls on several important Swedish figures and organizations. For example, it paid courtesy calls on the king and the prime minister of Sweden and met and exchanged experience with the chairman and high-level officials of the Swedish parliament and officials of the Legislative Commission, the Petition Organization of the Supreme Assembly, the Lawyers Organization, the Courts, and the SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] of Sweden. In paying the courtesy calls on the important figures of Sweden and carrying out work during its visit to that country, the Lao side informed the Swedish counterparts of the activities undertaken by the Lao people in implementing the Constitution, laws, and the restructuring policy; Laos' broadening of cooperation with foreign countries; and the systematic and effective [foreign] investment in the LPDR. In the meantime, the Swedish side also informed the Lao delegation of the general situation and some lessons and progress in the economic development carried out in Sweden. The Swedish side also reaffirmed it would continue providing cooperation and assistance to and exchanging lessons with the Lao side in the parliamentary, economic, and other fields of mutual interest.

In addition to paying the visit to Sweden, Chaleun Yiapaoheu and his party also attended the 77th Interparliamentary Conference held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 7 to 12 September with other delegations from 102 member countries of the Interparliamentary Organization and other international organizations. The conference discussed many issues, including the roles of the United Nations and the Interparliamentary Organization, the world's debts, peace, cooperation, the environment, and so forth.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Swedish Parliament Group

BK1709125592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Yesterday Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received the Swedish parliamentary delegation led by [Varen Saktung], chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Swedish parliament. The deputy prime minister and the Swedish guests held a cordial conversation on issues of friendship, mutual cooperation, and assistance between the Governments and peoples of Laos and Sweden in the past as well as in the present, which have been smoothly and successfully conducted in many fields, especially in the communications, agriculture, forestry, education, and other fields in which the Swedish Government and people have rendered assistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Phoun Sipaseut highly assessed the visit to Laos by the Swedish parliamentary delegation as an important contribution to strengthening the relations, cooperation, and exchange of views between Laos' Supreme People's Assembly and the Swedish Parliament.

The Swedish parliamentary delegation paid the visit to Laos from 15 to 17 September.

Philippines

Editorial on Solarz Poll Defeat, U.S. Support

HK1809035692 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 18 Sep 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Making the Best of Solarz's Defeat"]

[Text] The Philippines lost a staunch ally in the U.S. Congress with the defeat of Rep. Stephen Solarz in New York. Solarz lost his bid for a 10th term in the U.S. Congress after his home district had been redrawn. Forced to seek re-election in a heavily Hispanic district, he lost to an ethnic Puerto Rican.

Solarz has been a strong supporter of Philippine democracy. He was instrumental in the decision of the U.S. Congress to withhold military assistance to the Marcos government after the assassination of former senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

Solarz was also one of the main architects of the Philippine Aid Plan in the aftermath of the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] Uprising. He was part of an articulate group of American legislators who were optimistic about prospects for democracy and development in this country.

Lately, Solarz, Republican Senator Richard Lugar and Democratic Senator Alan Cranston have been writing opinion pieces in the U.S. papers calling on Washington to restore its original $200 million pledge to the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP]. Over the last few months, these three friends of the Philippines have been fighting a rear-guard action against the erosion of American support for the country.

The U.S. Government originally pledged to raise $200 million annually to support the recovery program of the new democratic government in the Philippines. This was reduced in 1991 and fell drastically after the bases treaty was rejected late last year.

In 1991, the U.S. contributed only $160 million to the multilateral assistance program. For 1992, U.S. assistance will add up to only $78.5 million. The Bush administration sought an appropriation of $80 million for 1993, but the U.S. Congress halved that and set aside only $40 million for the PAP.

Given the present state of the American economy, the size of their budgetary deficits and the increasing isolationist attitude of public opinion, it has not been politically profitable for Solarz, Lugar and Cranston to push for increased U.S. assistance for the Philippines. The political fashion now in the U.S. is to groan about trade and budgetary deficits, cut expenditures and withdraw from foreign assistance commitments. Our three staunch friends in the U.S. Congress were swimming against the political current, specially after a particularly acrimonious debate over the American military facilities in the Philippines.

Solarz's defeat in his re-election bid will surely weaken the already thin ranks of Philippine supporters in the U.S.—although analysts say he has a good chance of becoming secretary of state in a Bill Clinton administration.

Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo, who leaves today for the United States, announced his intention to meet with American legislators supporting our bid to have U.S. contributions to the PAP restored to the original $200 million level. The defeat of Solarz's re-election bid will not make Romulo's meeting with sympathetic American legislators a very cheerful one. Nor will it increase the likelihood that the U.S. Congress would dramatically increase in the near term when we shall be needing it most. [sentence as published]

It will not be easy to work with diminishing U.S. congressional support, against the tide of American public opinion. Secretary Romulo should expand his agenda with the legislators beyond merely restoring the U.S. assistance package to its originally committed level. We should work, instead for beneficial trade access for our exports within the new framework of the Nafta [North American Free Trade Agreement]. We should also put a little more effort in attracting foreign investments to support our economic expansion.

The loss of a staunch supporter in the American Congress is an opportune time to reassess our relationship with the U.S. at a time of great global economic stresses and rapid change. Filipinos have habitually attached inordinate importance to U.S. economic assistance to the country. This has constrained our view of the relationship and caused it to be characterized by dependence rather than mutual benefit.

In a period of global economic difficulty and more intense trading competition, we should add a little more substance to what is after all our official policy; we desire more trade rather than more aid.

This policy becomes real for us only if we become increasingly self-reliant in the effort to reconstruct our economy and increase our competence relative to the rest of the world. We cannot look forward to a future of economic dynamism and competitiveness if we are not prepared to stand on our own feet during this moment of difficult readjustment.

Embassy To Close in Yugoslavia To Protest War

HK1809023492 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] The Philippines will close its embassy in Yugoslavia to express its protest over the continued civil war in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo said the Philippines will formally notify Belgrade of the decision next week. Romulo added that while the Philippines will maintain the diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, these will be on a non-resident basis. Earlier, President Ramos recalled Ambassador Jose Fernandez in the wake of human rights violations in Yugoslavia.

PNP Assumes Various Counterinsurgency Duties

HK1809032492 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Sep 92 p 18

[Text] The Philippine National Police [PNP] has taken over all counter-insurgency operations in Region 4, except in Quezon province, acting PNP chief Deputy Director General Raul S. Imperial said yesterday.

Imperial said the police will take over counter-insurgency operations in the first and second districts of Quezon province starting next month.

The military, he said, will start phasing out its operations in Quezon by transferring several battalions to other insurgency-affected areas.

In Laguna, Imperial said, the PNP has taken over the counter-insurgency operations from the Army's 202nd Infantry Brigade effective July 1 this year.

Chief Superintendent Umberto Rodriguez, Region 4 police chief, claimed only three barangays in the region are still under rebel influence while 64 are infiltrated.

In Mindoro island, Rodriguez claimed the PNP has disbanded Task Force Crossbow because the New People's Army rebels operating in the island "have been driven away."

A village is considered under rebel influence if more than one half of its population support the rebel cause and the insurgents could do whatever they want to do in the locality.

A barangay is considered infiltrated if insurgents frequently visit the place and some of the people provide them sanctuary.

'1,137' Rebels, Supporters Surrender to Government

HK1809020892 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Some 1,137 New People's Army [NPA] rebels and their supporters from Mountain Province have voluntarily surrendered to the government.

This was reported by Major Rudy Caligado, Armed Forces of the Philippines Civil Relations Group commander in Northern Luzon, who said those who surrendered included 116 members of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], 12 NPA regulars, 15 members of the citizens' militia, 298 from the National Democratic Front and 996 mass base supporters.

Caligado said the surrender resulted in the collapse of 15 CPP branches, 15 barangay revolutionary committees, 14 militia units and a number of guerrilla units in Mountain Province. More rebels are expected to surrender in the next several days to take advantage of the Ramos administration's amnesty offer.

He also said the communist movement has been weakened by the success of special operations teams under the military's Operation Net-Trap against the rebels. The loss of citizens' support for the rebels resulted in the arrest of their leaders and losses in encounters.

As a result, many of the rebels have come down from the mountains to avoid being arrested or killed in encounters.

Caligado said the improvement of the security situation in the province has enabled the military to concentrate on services to citizens, like medical treatment and road-building.

Kalinga-Apayao's Marag Valley 'Liberated'

HK1809034692 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Sep 92 p 20

[Text] Government troops have liberated Marag Valley in Kalinga-Apayao from the control of the New People's Army [NPA].

Brig. Gen. Edgardo Batenga, commanding general of the 5th Infantry Division, said the last encounter between government troops and communist guerillas in the former NPA stronghold was on May 27.

Military operations have been limited to "prophylactic patrols" to prevent insurgents from returning and ensure that farmers can harvest and replant their crops without distraction.

"If there is now a massive evacuation at Marag, it is not because of military operations because there are none," Batenga said. "It will be more because of the increasing efforts of certain sectors to bring down people from the valley for an agenda known only to themselves."

Batenga also dismissed as part of a disinformation campaign charges that government troops had poisoned water sources and imposed a food blockade in Marag Valley.

"First, it is impossible to poison the Zumigui River, which runs through Marag Valley to Pamplona in Cagayan, because of its width and fast currents," he said.

Batenga conducted a probe of the allegations made by Fr. Steve de Leon of the Archdiocese of Tuguegarao, who has been joining missions to safeguard civilians in the area where massive military operations against NPA guerillas had taken place since last year.

The general said troops in the area get their water supply directly from the same river downstream, and "they should have been the very first victims of the alleged poisoning."

He also denied charges that the military was imposing a food blockade in the area.

"Troops in the area have been encouraging government agencies and non-government organizations to bring relief goods directly to Marag Valley in order to hasten the normalization of lives of the people there," Batenga said.

He noted that certain quarters, including a priest, were convincing residents of sitio Bolo adjacent to Pamplona to leave their homes.

But the area "has never been affected by the military operations even at the height of efforts to flush out the NPAs at Marag Valley during the early part of this year," he said.

Thailand

Royal Decree on Convening National Assembly

BK1809055692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Royal decree summoning the National Assembly into the first session on 21 September]

[Text] His royal signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, rex,

Granted on 17 September 1991, the 47th year of the present reign.

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet graciously decrees the following:

Since the general election to the House of Representatives on 13 September 1992 and with reference to Article 127 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand which calls for the members of the National Assembly to convene for the first session within 30 days after the general election to the House of Representatives, by virtue of Article 129, Article 132, and Article 175 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, His Majesty the King has issued a royal decree to call the National Assembly into session on 21 September 1992.

Countersigned by Police General Phao Sarasin, deputy prime minister.

Commentary Discusses Tasks of New Coalition

BK1809080992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Sep 92 p A6

[Commentary by Sonny Inbaraj]

[Excerpts] Democracy in Thailand started to flower last Sunday with the pro-democracy parties receiving a mandate from the people to govern the country. The "angelic" parties—Democrat, New Aspiration, Phalang Tham and Solidarity—managed to garner a total of 185 seats among themselves in the 360-member House of Representatives.

Though winning with a slim majority, the triumph of democracy in the country is not a case of ideological victory but rather that of putting an end to military domination in civilian politics as clamoured for by the tens of thousands who took to the streets at Ratchdamnoen Avenue between May 17-19.

The Democrat Party, with 79 seats in the House, has emerged as the winner in the Sept 13 general election, and the party's leader Chuan Likphai has been endorsed as the country's prime minister-designate by his other pro-democracy partners.

The Democrat's performance is an indication of the people's confidence in Chuan in leading the country as prime minister, and in the eyes of the public he has credibility. Chuan himself has 24 years of parliamentary experience and has won nine consecutive terms in his Trang province.

The people cast their votes for this "angel" not to take them to heaven, but actually to save them from hell. The hell of succumbing to the vicious circle of election-corruption-coup d'etat is the number one danger in Thailand.

Outgoing Premier Anan Panyarachun cautioned after casting his vote on Sunday that the future will not mean simply living happily ever after in the "Land of Smiles".

In the past, the military has often used the excuse of infighting among corrupt civilian politicians as a pretext to stage coups. On Sunday, Army Commander Gen Wimon Wongwanit promised: "Now that soldiers are no longer involved in politics, we can accept any government."

But knowing Thai politics, pledges are made to be broken.

The immediate problem facing the Democrat-led coalition will be how to stamp its presence in the House of Representatives without enjoying a large majority.

To thwart any efforts to destroy his pro-democracy coalition, Chuan has come up with a feeble and cowardly response to the situation by trying to coopt the Chat Phatthana Party led by former prime minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan.

Chat Phatthana won 60 seats and if it enters the Democrat-led coalition, the five parties would have 245 seats among them—a two-thirds majority in the House.

The New Aspiration, Phalang Tham and Solidarity parties, however, do not share Chuan's notion that having over 200 seats in the House would guarantee the coalition's stability. These three parties prefer bringing into their fold the Seri Tham (Liberal Democratic) Party led by fellow "angel" Dr Athit Urairat.

With Seri Tham's eight seats, the "angelic" coalition would have 193 MPs in the House, thus giving it a comfortable working majority, though short of a two-thirds control.

Chatchai has been touting Chat Phatthana as an independent party which belongs to neither of the two opposing camps—the "angels" and those who were associated with then Premier Gen Suchinda Khraprayun—during the bloody May crisis. Upon closer scrutiny however, Chat Phatthana's politicians were recruited mostly from the defunct military-backed Samakhi Tham Party and Chat Thai.

Desperate not to miss out on the bandwagon in forming the government, Chatchai, who was labelled "unusually wealthy" in a probe last year, made it known that he will not accept any Cabinet position even if Chat Phatthana was invited to join the pro-democracy coalition. There are even talks that Chatchai will soon step down as party leader in favour of his deputy Phong Sarasin.

As it stands right now, it would be foolish for Chuan to join hands with Chat Phatthana for the sake of having a two-thirds House majority, at the risk of antagonizing New Aspiration and Phalang Tham—and alienate his supporters in the electorate.

The underlying fear of the prime minister-designate is difficult to understand, despite the fact that the prodemocracy coalition would have total control over House proceedings by virtue of the Speaker coming from the Democrat Party, the first deputy Speaker from New Aspiration and the second deputy Speaker from Phalang Tham.

The position of House Speaker itself is one of great importance in ensuring that Parliament remains the bulwark of democracy in the country. [passage omitted]

The fourth amendment to the Constitution promulgated in the ROYAL GAZETTE on Saturday, stipulates that the prime minister must be an MP. An earlier amendment made the Speaker ex officio president of Parliament and the Speaker is also in charge of presenting the name of a new prime minister to His Majesty the King for his royal consent.

One of the reasons cited by Chuan in not feeling comfortable with a less than 200-seat majority in the House is that it would mean all the pro-democracy MPs would have to turn up in full force for every proceeding to ensure that motions are not defeated by the opposition.

This should not be a problem in itself, for MPs have no business being elsewhere during House proceedings when they should be championing the causes of the people. In Britain, it has been proven that party whips can be successful in ensuring a full turnout on every vote.

A chief whip for the whips of the coalition could be appointed by Chuan—a position which does not carry with it full Cabinet rank. In any ministerial reshuffle, this chief whip could also advise the prime minister on which minister should be preferred and which backbenchers deserve promotion.

Solidarity leader Uthai Phimchaichon, after winning in his constituency in Chonburi on Sunday, pointed out that having a comfortable majority in the House doesn't necessarily mean stability for any coalition govemment.

Potent lessons should have been learnt after the May massacre and now it is expected that wisdom, common sense and realism would replace greed and total disregard for the people. Chuan should quickly seize the opportunity that has now opened for the Democrat Party to form a truly "angelic" coalition government.

Leopards never change their spots and Chat Phatthana certainly can be dropped in favour of Seri Tham.

Bank Governor Discusses Economic Outlook

BK1809052492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Sep 92 p 26

[Text] Thailand will diversify further into the fields of providing services, capital and technology in order to become a trade, investment and financial centre for Indochina by 1996, Bank of Thailand Governor Wichit Supinit has said.

In a speech on "Thailand in the 1990s: Economic Prospects and Future Challenges" delivered at a meeting of the Asia Society in New York yesterday, Mr Wichit said Thailand had already diversified from agriculture to manufacturing. It was now time to diversify further, he said.

The Thai economy had sustained fast growth in past years despite the depressed world economy and trade, and the tragic events in Bangkok in May.

Although some sectors of the economy, particularly tourism, had felt the economic impact of the events at the time and some investors had adopted a wait-and-see attitude, half-year figures indicated that the overall economy—from manufacturing to exports—was almost unaffected.

The outlook for the economy for the rest of this year and next year was promising. Growth for this year was expected to be 7.5 percent and next year it was projected to reach 8 percent. Inflation was expected to be 4.7 percent this year and was forecast to decline to 4.5 percent next year.

"Even though these projections were made prior to the general election last Sunday, I believe they are still relevant and need not be adjusted," he said. "As indicated by the stock market index, the outcome of this election is satisfactory to the general public. The same line of policies installed by the Anan governments which advocate the continuation of economic reform with monetary and fiscal discipline, is pledged to be continued.

"Moreover, Thai history shows a remarkable record of policy consistency, which, in part, is due to technocrats' significant role in the policy formulation process. Therefore, I am confident that with the continuation of the present economic policy, our projections remain realistic."

Mr Wichit said Thailand's medium-term policy was to continue with cautious financial policy as a framework for stable growth, while pursing other medium-term measures to enhance growth prospects. Further financial liberalisation and the expansion of infrastructure were high on the agenda.

"Concurrently, we have carried out an extensive and far-reaching comprehensive reform programme covering the investment, industrial, fiscal and financial sectors," he said. "Industrial and commercial measures during the past two years were aimed at increasing competition by opening access to new players. These included permitting free entry into the major basic industries such as cement and iron, and allowing free import and export of major items such as maize, steel and fertilizer. In addition, tax protection has been lowered for most products, particularly automobiles.

"Considering the strength and recent success and the international environment, I believe it is time for a new vision and strategy. In the past, Thailand has diversified from agriculture to manufacturing, now is the time to diversify further into the fields of providing services, capital, and technology."

The government's seventh five-year development plan had set the objectives of establishing Thailand as a trade, investment, and financial centre for the Indochina region, he said. To meet these goals, Thailand needed to reassess its potential and formulate plans for the next phase, to adapt itself to be in the most appropriate position and to adopt new roles.

"I would like to address in particular three policy directions to enable the financial sector to spearhead this important step forward.

"First, we ought to support and promote our investment overseas, in both developed and developing countries. This will help us prepare for the event that the external pressure arising for international trade intensifies, and the local cost of production rises. By investing abroad more, I believe we will not only benefit from avoiding trade restrictions placed on our country and from the lower production and raw material costs but we will also be playing a part in helping the adjustment of neighbouring Indochinese countries towards a market economy."

Thailand's investment strategy in developed countries should focus on expanding its marketing networks, taking into consideration the formation of new trading blocs in major parts of the world, he said.

"The Thai private sector has already realised this, and the authorities have attempted to facilitate Thai investment abroad, particularly through exchange control deregulation and establishing trade and financial relations with authorities abroad.

"Second, another important issue is to lay the groundwork to ensure medium-term stability. This means containing the investment-savings gap by intensifying domestic savings mobilisation under a more systematic and market-oriented framework.

"The requirement for future investment will increase substantially during the next five years, while savings may grow much more slowly, if left unattended. Therefore, we are seriously addressing this issue. A national committee is being set up to coordinate the savings mobilisation effort and enhance its efficiency, especially by promoting contractual and institutional savings through provident fund schemes, life insurance and other long-term financial instruments. In this regard, there is potentially a huge market for financial management expertise.

"Third, the policy to make Thailand a regional financial centre. The first phase of this policy has already been accomplished this month with the setting-up of the Bangkok International Banking Facilities or BIBF, an offshore banking facility, which will allow international banking business to be conducted in Thailand under an equivalent tax and regulatory environment to that now offered at other financial centres in the world.

"The establishment of BIBF signifies the achievement of the financial liberalisation package that has taken place in Thailand in the last three years."

The BIBF would complement Thailand's move to expand investment to other countries as well as help finance the country's investment-savings gap. The BIBF would also serve as another channel for investment funds to flow into Thailand's neighbouring countries, thereby helping to speed up the integration of the Indochinese economies into the global economy.

"Our strategy to induce economic activities with Indochina is to create a banking network first, since we believe that with a financial network in place, economic integration, particularly trade and investment, will follow. Several Thai banks have already opened branches and representative offices there, and I am certain that with the opening of the BIBF, the volume of business will increase even more.

"As for the second and third phases of our policy to develop Thailand into a financial centre, we have opted to see the financial system develop naturally into a restricted financial centre first and a full financial centre later on. Judging from the overwhelming enthusiasm we have received for the international banking facility licences, I believe the prospects are very optimistic.

"These (three) policies will have to be complemented by the continuation of liberalisation measures to remove the remaining hindrances to efficiency and competitiveness. We will also have to adhere to disciplined policy to maintain both internal and external stability. This is extremely important because a failure to do so may disrupt our sustainable growth path.

"In addition to the exciting changes occurring in the financial sector, regional trade is also undergoing major reform. The ASEAN countries have agreed to establish the ASEAN Free Trade Area or AFTA which will begin next year, and will be fully completed within 15 years."

Vietnam

U.S. Government Humanitarian Aid Grant Reported

BK1709150992 Hanoi VNA in English 1423 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sep. 17—On September 16, American Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs William Clark informed Vietnamese Ambassador to the United Nations Trinh Xuan Lang that the US Government has decided to grant 2 million US dollars in aid to Vietnam's voluntary repatriation programmes. The money will be channelled to Vietnam through American humanitarian organisations. Mr. William Clark said this is a gesture to respond to Vietnam's humanitarian concerns. He also said the US highly appreciates Vietnam's goodwill in the POW-MIA issue.

The US Government also made known that it is contributing 800,000 US dollars to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to help in the repatriation of Vietnamese children from refugee camps in Southeast Asian countries.

Mr Trinh Xuan Lang welcomed those decisions and expressed his hope that the US would expand its humanitarian aid programme as a contribution to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Mr. Jan de Wilde, director and head of the bureau for aid to Asian refugees under the US State Department arrived here today to launch this aid programme.

Commentary Views U.S. Repatriation Aid

BK1809122592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government has just decided to grant 2 million U.S. dollars to materialize Vietnamese voluntary repatriation program from Southeast Asian countries. This sum was transferred to Vietnam through humanitarian organizations. Here is (?Ming Tham) with our radio comment in this connection:

Mr. William Clark, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, informed the Vietnamese ambassador to the UN, Mr. Trinh Xuan Lang, of this decision and pointed out that it is a new chapter taken by the United States in response to Vietnam's concern over humanitarian issues. The U.S. side also appreciated Vietnam's efforts and good will in solving this issue, including the missing in action.

In addition to this sum, at present the U.S. also contributes 800,000 U.S. dollars to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to help repatriate Vietnamese children in refugee camps in Southeast Asian countries. This program, though modest, will help Vietnamese repatriates resume their normal lives in their native land.

Since the implementation of the repatriation program in March 1989, over 28,000 Vietnamese have repatriated. Mr. (Jacques Moucher), UNHCR representative in Vietnam, having visited thousands of new repatriates said he was very pleased to see that none of them was maltreated. The Vietnamese Government has created favorable conditions for them to stabilize their lives. However, many of the new repatriates are still facing problems due to Vietnam's economic difficulties. Mr. (Jacques Moucher) said it needs more international aid to create jobs for these people and to boost Vietnam's economy. Together with Vietnam's efforts, the world community, state and nongovernmental organizations could contribute more aid to help Vietnamese repatriates reintegrate in the community.

PRC Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin Arrives

BK1809064092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0614 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 19 (AFP)—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin arrived Friday in the Vietnamese capital for talks expected to focus on the territorial disputes plaguing relations between the two communist neighbors.

Xu's Vietnamese counterpart, Vu Khoan, described the talks as a first step in resolving the historical differences still separating China and Vietnam, which normalized diplomatic relations last November.

"We have a common interest in promoting our relations," Khoan said. "I'm sure each side will make a maximum of effort in order to promote our relations."

He said the two sides would discuss the full range of their relations, including demarcation of their land border and conflicting claims in the "Eastern Sea," as Vietnamese call the South China Sea.

Xu entered Vietnam at the Friendship Gate border crossing and traveled to Hanoi by road. Negotiations were to take place Saturday and Sunday, before Xu leaves Monday for Phnom Penh, Vietnamese official sources said.

Fair Boosts Trade Relations With Taiwan

BK1809072092 Hanoi VNA in English 0614 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 18—Vietnamese exhibitors at the Taipei International Fair-1992 (TIF 92) held from August 26-31 signed dozens of contracts valued at U.S.$2 million with Taiwanese customers.

Vietnam will expert wooden furniture, garments and marine products to Taiwan. Contracts on tourist exchanges were also signed at the fair.

On Aug. 31, the closing day of the fair, Mr. Doan Ngoc Bong, secretary general of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce, Industry and [as received], signed a cooperation memo with the Taiwanese Association of Commerce and Industry to encourage members of the two associations to increase business, investment and information exchanges.

With 36 participating enterprises and companies, Vietnam was one of the largest exhibitors at the fair. Its exhibits included garments, leather shoes, marine products, vegetables and fruits and arts and crafts articles.

More than 30 Taiwanese businessmen are currently in Vietnam to study possibilities of cooperation especially with production establishments in Hanoi.

Thailand Opens Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City

BK1609150192 Hanoi VNA in English 1332 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.16—The Kingdom of Thailand opened its first consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City on Monday.

At a reception in the city, Sananchat Thewahasathien, consul general of the Kingdom of Thailand in Ho Chi Minh City, said he would do his best to contribute to further developing the all-sided cooperation between the two nations.

Japanese Newspaper Opens Bureau in Hanoi

BK1809070692 Hanoi VNA in English 0609 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 18—Mr. Akira Aria, president of the mass-circulation Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, opened its bureau in Hanoi on September 17.

This is the 8th bureau of Japanese mass media in Hanoi. The others are Radio NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai), KYODO News Service, NIHON DENPA NEWS (NDN), YOMIURI SHIMBUN, ASAHI SHIMBUN, Asahi Television and AKAHATA SHIMBUN.

Attacks Against Foreigners in FRG Discussed

BK1709150392 Hanoi VNA in English 1417 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 17—The hostile acts against foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany are the topic of a talk sponsored here this afternoon by the Vietnam-Germany Friendship Association and the office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Germany in Hanoi.

Prof. Dr. Hoang Dinh Cau, president of the Vietnam-Germany Friendship Association and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and other concerned offices attended the talk.

Prof. Hoang Dinh Cau deplored the extremist acts of the ultra-rightist elements in Germany against foreigners, including Vietnamese guest workers.

Mr. Norbert von Hofmann, head of the representative office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, recalled the hostile acts of the neo-Nazis in recent years, stressing that they were condemned by the overwhelming majority of the German people.

Importance of Peace in South China Sea Viewed

BK1709100592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Article published in recent issue of TAP CHI QUAN HE QUOC TE (International Relations): "Don't Let the Eastern Sea [South China Sea] Be Turbulent"]

[Text] With nearly 3.5 million square kilometers, the Eastern Sea [South China Sea] constitutes a small part of the Pacific Ocean. However, compared with many other sea areas in the West Pacific, the Eastern Sea retains an important role.

The Eastern Sea, which lies in the center of a region inhabited by approximately 1.6 billion people, is famous for its oil reserves, which, possibly, are not inferior to those of the Middle East. Apart from this, there are vast natural resources.

Situated in the center of the dynamic economic development in Asia and the Pacific, the Eastern Sea also constitutes a region of geographical and strategical importance. To many countries, it is the juncture of arteries linking Northeast Asia with the West Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Gulf region through convenient and economical routes through the Strait of Melacca.

The Eastern Sea involves the uncommon interests of some 10 coastal countries. China, one of these countries, is a superpower with a population of 1.2 billion. Apart from this, as many as 20 million Overseas Chinese are now living in various countries in the region. As a country with superior military potential in the Eastern Sea, China has pressed demands for sovereignty over a vast sea area close to the coastlines of other countries. Meanwhile, the area claimed by Chinese experts is one that covers as many as 3 million square kilometers of the Eastern Sea.

Superpowers outside the region with enormous military and economic potential—such as the United States and Japan—have also affirmed that their interests are linked to the Eastern Sea. In the past 150 years, the Eastern Sea has witnessed the fortunes of the coastal nations move up and down. In the Eastern Sea, colonialist and imperialist countries have competed with one another in adopting gunboat foreign policy or carrying out armed aggression to impose their will and their presence on the nations in the region. The peoples of these countries have to pay the price for independence and dignity in flesh and blood. However, the sounds of guns are still heard almost every day in the Eastern Sea.

Embarking on the last decade of this 20th century, the Eastern Sea-rim nations are facing a new situation. The power structure that once controlled international life in the region during the years of the cold war has now disintegrated but still has not been replaced by a suitable political security structure.

Superpowers that once wielded political and security influence at different levels in the region—such as the former Soviet Union and the United States—have readjusted their strategies concerning the Eastern Sea. The withdrawal of the Soviet fleet from the Pacific and the closing down of U.S. military bases in the Philippines—where they have maintained their presence for the past 94 years—have had great effects on the balance of power in Asia in general and the Eastern Sea in particular.

At a time when the cold war has just ended and the region has actually barged into a new situation, realizing the opportunities and challenges, people have energetically tried to settle differences and regional conflicts, seek a common voice and common interests, and adhere to the principle of live and let live.

There have been predictions that as soon as the Cambodian issue is solved, the Eastern Sea will follow as a disputed region. The countries in the region have quickly begun to seek a mechanism or measures to keep potential regional conflicts under control.

Encouraging results had been achieved in talks held recently among Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaysia to define the continental shelves between Vietnam and Malaysia, as well as between Vietnam and Indonesia.

Recent actions by China inside Vietnam's continental shelf and near the Spratly archipelago have led to new incidents, causing deep concern among coastal nations. That situation not only concerns conflicts between Vietnam and China or among the countries that also claim sovereignty over the Spratly archipelago—where there are 433 islands, atolls, and reefs—but is also linked closely to peace and stability in this region of the world.

The countries concerned all realize that if there is no peace in the Eastern Sea, there will not be any peace and stability in the region. A turbulent Eastern Sea is not only a problem for the nations in the region but is also a world security problem. History has shown that particular acts following unilateral decisions by certain countries have, at times, brought about unforeseen long-term consequences for a nation in communities of nations.

The parties concerned in the Eastern Sea have all expressed the desire to solve all regional disputes by peaceful means through joint efforts.

For the sake of a peaceful Eastern Sea, Vietnam will cooperate with all the nations concerned in settling all differences and existing problems in the interests of regional peace and stability in conformity with the new trend of international relations.

Report on 15-16 Sep Provincial Party Conferences

BK1709135192

[Editorial Report] Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 15 Septemeber and 0500 GMT and 1100 GMT on 16 September carry reports on conferences held by the party committees in Lao Cai, Quang Ninh, and An Giang provinces to study the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution or to formulate programs of action for the implementation of this resolution.

Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 15 September carries a one-minute report saying that "the Lao Cai provincial party committee recently held a conference of key cadres from all sectors and districts to study and begin implementing the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution." After assessing the local socioeconomic situation and party building work, the conference pointed out the tasks for the party organization in the days ahead, which involve streamlining the contingent of leading cadres in all sectors and at all levels, consolidating party organizations at the grass-roots level, and taking disciplinary action against cadres and party members who have violated party discipline and state laws. "The conference defined measures with the aim of achieving all the socioeconomic targets of the province between now and late 1992."

Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 0500 GMT on 16 September carries a one-minute report saying that "implementing the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution, the Quang Ninh provincial party committee has formulated a program of action for the province. From now until late 1993, Quang Ninh will continue carrying out the process of comprehensive renovation, quickening the pace of economic growth, restoring order and discipline, and firmly maintaining political security and social order and safety."

Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 16 September carries a one-minute report saying that "the An Giang provincial party committee recently held an enlarged meeting with key cadres of provincial and district levels to study and arrange for the implementation of the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution." After assessing the socioeconomic situation in the province during the past years, the conference held that in the years ahead An Giang will continue accelerating the development of agricultural, maritime, and mineral products. The province will also "concentrate on consolidating and streamlining party organizations at village and city ward levels, especially those in the border areas."

Australia

Unions Demand RSA Embassy Staff Expulsion

MB0909100392 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 9 Sep 92

[Text] Australia's union movement is demanding the expulsion of diplomatic staff from South Africa's [RSA's] Embassy in Canberra. They say the delivery of goods and services to the embassy will be stopped as part of a protest against the Ciskei massacre. Union chiefs meeting in Canberra have unanimously endorsed the picket of the South African Embassy. They've also called on the federal government to reimpose trade, economic and sporting sanctions on the republic.

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Minister Refused Solomon Islands Entry

BK1809070992 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 18 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister John Kaputin was Friday refused permission to enter the Solomon Islands in continuing protest against a cross-border incursion that left two dead, a child injured and one man missing.

Solomon Islands Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni, holding Papua New Guinea troops responsible for the killings last Saturday, said the proposed visit by Kaputin would be "untimely," according to officials here.

Kaputin had planned to visit Honiara and hold talks Friday with his counterpart Job Duddley Tausinga in an attempt to find an "amicable" solution to the continuing spillover effects of the Bougainville crisis on the Solomons.

In response to a protest note from the Solomons, Port Moresby said that because of the gravity of the situation its cabinet had met to consider the issue and decided Kaputin should hold urgent talks with Tausinga.

Prime Minister Paias Wingti had personally directed that these consultations be held before the two governments met to resolve the issue.

Wingti said Thursday he was confident the issue could be settled amicably.

That same day, opposition leader Sir Michael Somare, who until July was foreign minister, laid blame squarely on the Solomon Islands for the incident.

He said the Solomon Islands' "tendency to give support and recognition" to the separatist Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) was the root of the ongoing problems between the two countries.

"BRA offices have been opened (in the Solomons) and BRA sympathisers and quasi-officials, such as Bishop John Zale and Martin Miriori, have been granted visas by the Solomons Government while they are clearly citizens of Papua New Guinea," Somare said.

"Had the doubtless well-meaning actions not taken place, and had Solomon Islands turned their back on this PNG domestic issue, troops would not have played such an active part on and around the border areas between our two nations," he said.

He said neighbouring nations should respect each other's sovereignty and that the Solomon Islands had first jeopardised that respect by their attitude towards the BRA.

Somare said he acknowledged that Papua New Guinea troops had clearly made a mistake by the cross-border raid.

Meanwhile government officials said the Papua New Guinea defence force had sought government clearance to send two senior officials to investigate the shooting in the Shortland Islands and were awaiting cabinet clearance.

Officials said that because of the seriousness of the incident the National Security Advisory Committee would consider the security risks before it allowed the two men in.

Solomon Islands

Police Reveal More Details About PNG Raid

BK1709055892 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Solomon Islands police commissioner, Fred (Sokei), has revealed more details of the cross-border raid by Papua New Guinea's troops in Solomon Islands last weekend in which two people were killed.

Mr. (Sokei) told Solomon Islands Broadcasting that a delegation has just visited the site of the killings at Kamaleai village in the Shortland Island.

He said police collected 78 spent bullet shells from the scene which would be sent overseas for testing. Mr. (Sokei) said there was evidence to show that the PNG soldiers dragged one of the victims from his room and shot him five times. Two others, he said, sprayed the village fuel store with bullets.

Relations between Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea have deteriorated sharply since the weekend and an attempt by Papua New Guinea to send its foreign minister, John Kaputin, to Honiara for reconciliation talks has been rejected by the Solomon Islands Government.

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